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THE MEMORIAL TO WASHINGTON

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An Historic Souvenir

By
CHARLES H. CALLAHAN

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1923

NOV -5 1923

PUBLISHED BY THE
LOCAL MEMORIAL COMMITTEE
OF ALEXANDRIA
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Designed and Printed by
NATIONAL CAPITAL PRESS, INC.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

To My Daughter
JESSICA

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PREFACE

THE OBJECT of the writer in compiling this booklet is to furnish the public in general and Freemasons in particular condensed and authentic information concerning the nature and objects of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association as well as of the character, size and environment of the Memorial temple being erected by this Association at Alexandria, Virginia. To do this intelligently it was considered necessary to deal briefly not only with the principal subject but to refer also to Washington's business and official connection with Alexandria and the historic landmarks in that vicinity. To definitely locate these numerous places of interest in the reader's mind we have supplied an illustrated map by which, when desired, the distance and directions of these places from the temple can be obtained, showing also the highways by which they can be most conveniently reached. It is unnecessary to say that the subject is a large one and could not be treated with the fullness of detail it so richly deserves, but we hope the reader will be able to gather from even this limited sketch a reasonably accurate idea of the far-reaching importance of the whole enterprise.

CHARLES H. CALLAHAN.

CHAPTER ONE

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

FOR MORE THAN fifty years after the first English colony landed in Virginia in 1607 all efforts to settle the upper tidewater section of the province were seriously hampered by the determined resistance of the Indians. These were his favorite haunts, his choice hunting grounds, and he stoutly and, perhaps, justly resented the encroachment of the persevering paleface. The tribes along the large tributaries of the Chesapeake Bay were numerous and strong. Deeply incensed at the harsh treatment accorded their race by the first colonists, they hoarded their animosity with stoic patience, awaiting the time to strike and glut their insatiable thirst for revenge. It came at last as a bolt from a cloudless sky and with relentless hate on both sides. No quarter was given or expected. The representatives of the crown, strongly intrenched in royal favor and, as they supposed, amply protected at Jamestown from the border danger, had given little consideration to the anxious supplications of the exposed settlements.

This indifference to public safety invited calamity and cost the lives of five hundred settlers. In the early part of 1644 the savages, inspired by Oppecanoanaugh, the century-old brother of Powhatan, without a moment's warning fell with merciless fury upon the thinly settled frontiers. Meeting with little opposition at first and emboldened by temporary success, they carried the torch and tomahawk to the very doors of the burgess. Thoroughly alarmed, Governor Berkeley hastily organized and equipped available forces, invaded the enemy's country, captured Oppecanoanaugh, drove his followers from the nearby rivers, and for a time restored peace and a measure of confidence along the borders, but the source of trouble still remained. Roving bands of red men continued to rob and murder the frontiersman. To obtain permanent tranquillity this condition necessarily had to stop, and after years of temporizing, Colonel John Washington, great grandfather of the General and founder of the family in America, was placed in command of the provincial forces and personally conducted the campaign against the savages with such vigor that in a few months the backbone of Indian power was effectually broken. After this, the red men, driven beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, gave little trouble to the sparsely

populated communities in Northern Virginia east of that range. It is an interesting incident that the last battle between the Indians and the English in the upper tidewater section of Virginia was fought on land that afterwards became a part of Mount Vernon farms and the colonial rangers were under the command of a Washington. No important incident of early colonial days has received less attention from historians than this short but significant campaign. It was the forerunner of Bacon's rebellion and for the same cause, and yet Bacon's men were outlawed and many of them executed while John Washington is only casually referred to and in that brief reference received praise instead of punishment. Three years before this event, or in 1673, Colonel Nicholas Spencer and this same John Washington received a grant of five thousand acres of land from Lord Culpepper, situated on the Potomac River, between the Dogue and Little Hunting Creeks. In 1690 this grant was divided and the Washington moiety of twenty-five hundred acres came down through several vendees of the family to Augustine, the father of the General. Augustine Washington died April 12, 1743, and under his will the property descended to his eldest son, Lawrence. (See Mount Vernon.)

In July, following the death of his father, Lawrence married Annie, daughter of William Fairfax, a near neighbor, and established a permanent seat on his newly acquired legacy to which he gave the name of Mount Vernon in honor of Admiral Vernon of the British Navy. Entering public life, he was elected a delegate to the House of Burgesses and in 1748, while serving in this capacity, secured the necessary legislation to organize a town in the County of Fairfax, by the name and title of Alexandria. Pursuant to the act of assembly the municipal government was effected on the 13th day of July, 1749, with Thomas, the 6th Lord Fairfax, George William Fairfax, Lawrence Washington, Richard Osborn, William Ramsay, John Carlyle, John Pagan, Gerard Alexander, Hugh West and Philip Alexander, as the Board of Trustees or governing body. We have briefly recited the foregoing facts in connection with the early history of Tidewater, Va., to show the intimate connection of the Washingtons with the organization and early history of Alexandria. The town was named for the Alexanders, a worthy and influential family who owned large land interest in the vicinity and cooperated with Lawrence Washington and his in-laws, the Fairfaxes, in perfecting the municipal organization. (See Belvoir.)

In 1754 George Mason, the great American patriot and a neighbor of Washington, was elected a member of the Board of Trustees, succeeding Philip Alexander, deceased, and in 1765, Colonel George Washington was elected a member in "place of the late Judge George Johnston," a colleague of Washington in the House of Burgesses. Both Mason and Washington continued to serve in this capacity until the incorporation of the town in 1779. Alexandria was but a struggling village when the boy Washington took

up his residence at Mount Vernon in 1746 and formed an acquaintanee with the people of the vicinity where his permanent home was to be established, Nor had the town developed much in line of municipal order when, in 1753. he received his commission and instructions from Governor Dinwiddie and started with a very meager outfit on his long journey via Winchester, Wills Creek (now Cumberland, Maryland) to the French fort, Le Boeuf, on Lake Erie to warn the French off the "Ohio country." Nor had it improved much in general appearance when a year later the same youthful provincial Colonel, with headquarters at the "City Tavern" in Alexandria (a picture of which is shown in this work), recruited his first battalion of militia and from which he started on his march toward the forks of the Ohio to gain his first experience and feel the first sensation of active combat at Great Meadows.

From a military standpoint this was not much of a campaign, but it not only helped to train Washington for the arduous duties and responsibilities which were soon to come, but precipitated a war which lasted for seven years on this continent, crossed the ocean, and continued for sixty years in Europe. Only a year later Washington was made aide-de-camp to Braddock with the rank of major and took up his quarters in the old "City Tavern" in which he had recruited his first command. He left Alexandria in April, 1755, to take up his march with that ill-fated expedition to Fort Duquesne. In July following he achieved an enviable distinction on the field of battle at Monongahela. His conduct in this battle made him world famous and remains today one of the most inspiring incidents of his life. The battle of Monongahela or Fort Duquesne, as it is generally called, beyond doubt was the foundation for Washington's fame as a soldier, and the reputation for personal courage and military skill which he won there was never forfeited during his long military career. His heroic defense of the exposed frontier from the Potomac to the Carolina border from 1755 to the fall of Fort Duquesne in 1758 is a matter of history and need not be referred to in this sketch.

As is well known, after the fall of Fort Duquesne in 1758 Washington retired from the army, married the widow Custis and resumed the pleasant occupations of civil life at Mount Vernon. His subsequent record as member of the House of Burgesses of Virginia and of the Continental Congress, his selection as Commander-in-Chief of the American forces and the harrowing experiences of the Revolution which he bore with exemplary patience; the surrender of his command and his retirement to private life upon the attainment of peace, and his brilliant achievement in installing the new and untried system of government are also matters of national history and need no comment here.

The geographical location of Alexandria, its intimate association with the lives of prominent men and the numerous historic points of interest in and around the city, have combined to make it a favorite resort for all

classes of tourists, particularly those interested in Colonial history. Located on the west bank of the Potomac River, only six miles south of and in plain view of Washington City, it is not only directly in the line of travel to Mount Vernon which is about seven miles distant, but it is also the coast line gateway to the south and the great southwest, through which countless thousands annually pour to and fro. The Southern, the R. F. and P., C. & O., A. C. L., S. A. L., Norfolk and Western, the Pennsylvania, in fact all the big transportation lines which operate trains between the national capital and Dixie's land, must pass through the corporate limits of Alexandria if they take a direct course. The great international highway from Montreal via Washington and Richmond to Miami, over which innumerable automobile tourists journey from the colder regions of the north to the milder and more temperate climate of the Florida country, and back again, not only passes through Alexandria but directly by the Memorial Temple, as do the steam and electric railroads. By a singular coincidence which, perhaps, can be attributed to its location, Alexandria has occupied a prominent, if not a strategical position in the public eye in at least three great wars. It was the rendezvous of Braddock's army when that unfortunate and misguided officer came over in 1755 to actively begin the French and Indian war. As one of the objectives of the British fleet in its attack on the national capital in 1814, the city suffered tremendous losses. Being without proper means of defense, it fell an easy and valuable prey to the invader, who imposed heavy tribute upon the defenseless citizens and virtually sacked the town. It was one of the first points of invasion of the south by the Union Army under McDowell in 1861, and the first bloodshed in the war between the states was when Colonel Ellsworth of the New York Zouaves met his death at the hands of James Jackson, who in turn was killed by Sergeant Brownell in the "Marshall House," still standing. Singularly enough it has been the home town and voting place of two of the greatest military leaders in the history of America, if not of all time—Washington and Lee.

The abounding prosperity of the city immediately after the Revolution and, later on, its convenient location near the national capital, attracted a large number of influential public men, who established residences here and became part of the social, political and economic life of the city, among whom we could mention General Daniel Robedeaux, a veteran French officer of the Revolution, who, like Baron Von Steuben, after the close of the war for American independence adopted America as his permanent home; Light Horse Harry Lee of revolutionary fame; his brother, Charles Lee, attorney general of the United States serving under both Washington and Adams; Surgeon General James Craik and numbers of others who formed a brilliant circle and wove around the little colonial village the romance of their own lives.

To the agreeable companionship of these bosom friends and former comrades Washington returned at the close of the Revolution in December, 1783. It was a happy reunion of kindred spirits, and the arrival in their midst of the renowned and democratic chieftain added much interest and pleasure to the already brilliant social circle. It is true the war had levied heavy toll upon the young manhood of the community, but there were still left a goodly number of those old friends who had been his ardent supporters before the Revolution to add to the younger set who had followed his fortunes and shared his dangers in that protracted struggle. "Washington is home again" was the slogan that resounded through the countryside of old Fairfax County and brought eager neighbors to Mount Vernon to renew the fond relations of former days at the fireside of their beloved hero.

Among the first to arrive, we are told, was the great patriot, George Mason of Gunston Hall, Washington's friend and neighbor "to whom all deferred," and there were at least some of the men who in after years were to become so inseparably connected with him in private business and as a Freemason in the Alexandria Lodge. It was Christmas time, this homecoming of Washington, and even the servants were free to go and come at will. There was great rejoicing in the humble cabin as well as in the "mansion." From the lowly farmhand to the autocrat "Billy Lee" the welcome news "massa am home again" was a source of unfeigned delight which brought these trusting servants, old and young, to the "great house" to meet again, after years of separation, their revered master. No gifted pen has chronicled this interesting event in the life of Washington. Only an old faded letter written by a young girl who happened to be visiting in the house, to friends in Fredericksburg, tells the beautiful story in broken sentences, leaving much to conjecture. "The servants were in great glee. They came from all the quarters to get a glimpse of their idol. The General, much affected, received them on the front veranda; some (the old ones) were in tears, others were in raptures of mirth." What a picture of the olden time and Washington at home!

The chaos and uncertainty of war seem to stimulate the spirit of fraternalism, particularly Freemasonry, and no period of Masonic history furnishes stronger proof of this fact than the era beginning with the revolution in 1774 down to the Morgan episode in 1825, unless it is the period immediately following the recent war with Germany. Authentic records show that a great majority of the leading men of that history-making epoch were active members of the Craft. In view of this and of his well-known benevolent nature, it would have been singular if Washington, who was a Mason long before the Revolution, had not looked upon the numerous Masonic activities in his army with favor or had not taken an interest in their valuable relief work, as some have contended, and intelligent investigation has proven that he did.

OLD ALEXANDRIA-WASHINGTON LODGE NO. 22. A. F. & A. M., ALEXANDRIA. VA.

CHAPTER TWO

ALEXANDRIA-WASHINGTON LODGE

HAVING resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army at Annapolis, Washington hurried home, arriving at Mount Vernon on December 24, 1783. Two days later he received the following letter of felicitation from a lodge of Freemasons which had been organized in Alexandria on the 25th of the preceding February under warrant from the Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and designated in the register of that Grand Lodge as Alexandria No. 39:

SIR: Whilst all denominations of people bless the happy occasion of your excellency's return to enjoy private and domestic felicity, permit us, sir, the members of Lodge No. 39, lately established in Alexandria, to assure your excellency, that we, as a mystical body, rejoice in having a brother so near us, whose preeminent benevolence has secured the happiness of millions; and that we shall esteem ourselves highly honored at all times your excellency shall be pleased to join us in the needful business.

We have the honor to be, in the name and behalf of No. 39, your excellency's

Devoted friends and brothers,

ROBERT ADAM, M.
E. C. DICK, S. W.
J. ALLISON, J. W.
WM. RAMSAY, Treas.

HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL WASHINGTON.

In reply to this communication General Washington wrote:

MOUNT VERNON, 28*th Dec.*, 1783.

GENTLEMEN:

With a pleasing sensibility I receeived your favor of the 26th, and beg leave to offer you my sincere thanks for the favorable sentiments with which it abounds.

I shall always feel pleasure when it may be in my power to render service to Lodge No. 39, and in every act of brotherly kindness to the members of it; being with great truth

Your affect^e^ Brother
and obed^t^ Servant
G^o^ WASHINGTON.

ROBT. ADAM, Esq., *Master,*
and the Warders and Treas.
of Lodge No. 39.

The original of this letter is among the many Washington souvenirs which adorn the walls of Alexandria-Washington Lodge Room today.

Upon the approach of the festival of St. John the Baptist, in June following the above correspondence, the Lodge addressed Washington an invitation to join them, to which he sent the following reply:

MOUNT VERNON, *June* 19, 1784.

DEAR SIR: With pleasure, I received the invitation of the master and members of Lodge No. 39, to dine with them on the approaching anniversary of St. John the Baptist. If nothing unforeseen at present interferes, I will have the honor of doing it. For the polite and flattering terms in which you have expressed their wishes, you will please accept my thanks.

With esteem and respect,
I am, dear sir,
Your most Ob't serv't,
G° WASHINGTON.

WM. HERBERT, Esquire.

The original of this letter is also in Washington Lodge, and the records of the meeting, still extant, show that the General was present and participated in the celebration of the festival and that it was on this occasion that he first became identified with the Fraternity in Alexandria by being elected an honorary member of Lodge No. 39.

The Provincial Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was abolished September 25, 1786, and the following day the present independent grand lodge was organized. Letters were immediately forwarded to all constituent lodges of the old organization requesting a return of their provincial charters in order that warrants might be issued under the new system. After some deliberation the members of No. 39 decided not to renew their Pennsylvania warrant but to apply to the Grand Lodge of Virginia for a charter. It is singular this had not been done in the first place as the latter grand lodge had been organized in 1778 and had, of course, been functioning for five years when No. 39 received its warrant from Pennsylvania. The incident serves to illustrate the divided or dual authority claimed and exercised under the old provincial plan. Pursuant to their decision, formal application was made to and a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Virginia, April 28, 1788, and signed by Edmund Randolph, Grand Master. (Full text may be found in "Washington the Man and the Mason," page 287.) For the information of our readers we insert here the second paragraph:

Know Ye, That we, Edmund Randolph, Esq., Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, and Grand Master of the Most Ancient and Honorable Society of Freemasons, within the same, by and with the consent of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, do hereby constitute and appoint our illustrious and well-beloved brother, George Washington, Esq., late General and Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States of America, and our worthy brethren, Robert McCrea, William

Hunter, Jr., and John Allison, Esq., together with all such other brethren as may be admitted to associate with them, to be a just, true, and regular Lodge of Freemasons, by the name, title, and designation of the Alexandria Lodge, No. 22.

Under this appointment Washington served as charter Master until December 20 following when, as the extract from the minutes of that date shows, he was unanimously elected to succeed himself for the full term, serving in all about twenty months.

His excellency, General Washington, unanimously elected Master; Robert McCrea, Senior Warden; William Hunter, Jr., Junior Warden; William Hodgson, Treasurer; Joseph Greenway, Secretary; Dr. Frederick Spanberger, Senior Deacon; George Richards, Junior Deacon.

In a few months after this election, General Washington was called from his rural pursuits to install the new government, and there is no record of his attendance at any of the meetings of the lodge during his second term as Master, after the 27th of December following his election on the 20th, when he is noted as present. On that occasion the officers were undoubtedly installed, although the records make no mention of the installation of any of the officers elected for that year. Recording those present, they briefly state that, "after transacting the business before them, they all repaired to Wise's, where an elegant repast was served." ("Washington the Man and the Mason," page 288.)

Washington's official connection with the Alexandria Lodge not only brought the institution into immediate prominence but it also exercised a salutary influence upon the public. As a result, most of the leading citizens in the community became active members, and few important ceremonies were performed in or around this section in which the Masonic Fraternity took any part whatever where Washington's Lodge was not a conspicuous figure. The first function of a public nature in which it played a prominent part was that of laying of the corner-stone of the District of Columbia. No subject ever discussed by Congress during Washington's first administration caused the President greater anxiety than the selection of a site for the permanent seat of the government. The vexed question finally settled by concession and compromise and the limits of the District of Columbia agreed upon, Lodge No. 22 was selected to lay the first corner-stone. The ceremony was performed Friday, April 15, 1791, by Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick, who had succeeded General Washington as Worshipful Master. The stone was set on Jones' Point, near the mouth of Great Hunting Creek, on the banks of the Potomac a short distance below Alexandria, and stands by the side of the Lighthouse, which can be seen from either the boat or electric cars on their trips to and from Mount Vernon.

The following account of the setting of this stone is, perhaps, the best record of the event extant:

ALEXANDRIA, *April 21st*, 1791.

On Friday, the 15th instant, the Hon. Daniel Carroll and Hon. David Stuart* arrived in this town to superintend the fixing of the first corner-stone of the Federal District.

The Mayor and Commonalty, together with the members of the different Masonic Lodges, at three o'clock, waited on the Commissioners at Mr. Wise's tavern, where they dined, and, after drinking a glass of wine to the following sentiment, viz: "May the stone which we are about to place remain an immovable monument of the wisdom and unanimity of North America," the company proceeded to Jones' point in the following order:

1st. The Town Sergeant.
2nd. Hon. Daniel Carroll and the Mayor.
3rd. Mr. Ellicott and the Recorder.
4th. Such of the Common Council and Aldermen as were not Freemasons.
5th. Strangers.
6th. The Master of Lodge No. 22, with Dr. David Stuart on his right and the Rev. James Muir on his left, followed by the rest of the Fraternity, in their usual form of procession.
Lastly. The citizens, two by two.

When Mr. Ellicott had ascertained the precise point from which the first line of the District was to proceed, the Master of the Lodge, Dr. Dick, and Dr. Stuart, assisted by others of their brethren, placed the stone. After which a deposit of corn, wine, and oil was placed upon it, and the following observations were made by Rev. James Muir:

"Of America it may be said, as of Judea of old, that it is a good land, and large—a land of brooks, of waters, of fountains, and depths that spring out of the valleys and hills—a land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig-trees, and pomegranates—a land of oil, olives and honey—a land wherein we eat bread without scarceness, and have lack of nothing—a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayst dig brass—a land which the Lord thy God careth for; the eyes of the Lord thy God are always upon it; from the beginning of the year even unto the end of the year.

"May Americans be grateful and virtuous, and they shall insure the indulgence of Providence; may they be unanimous and just, and they shall rise to greatness; may true patriotism actuate every heart; may it be the devout and universal wish; Peace be within thy walls, O America, and prosperity within thy palaces! Amiable it is for brethren to dwell together in unity; it is more fragrant than the perfumes on Aaron's garments; it is more refreshing than the dews on Hermon's hill.

* Dr. David Stuart married the widow of Mrs. Washington's son, John Custis.

"May this stone long commemorate the goodness of God in those uncommon events which have given America a name among nations. Under this stone may jealousy and selfishness be forever buried. From this stone may a superstructure arise, whose glory, whose magnificence, whose stability, unequelled hitherto, shall astonish the world, and invite even the savage of the wilderness to take shelter under its roof."

The company partook of some refreshments, and then returned to the place from whence they came, where a number of toasts were drank; and the following was delivered by the Master of the Lodge (Dr. Dick), and received with every token of appreciation:

"Brethren and gentlemen, may jealousy, that 'green-eyed monster,' be buried deep under the work which we have this day completed, never to rise again within the Federal District."

Washington's second inauguration took place in the Senate Chamber in Philadelphia on the 4th of March, 1793, and on the 18th of September following he laid the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States in the city that bears his name. This was the next important function of the kind in which Lodge No. 22 participated. The Masonic ceremonies on this occasion were arranged by and under the supervision of the Grand Lodge of Maryland; the stone—or, to be more exact, the plate—was laid by His Excellency, General Washington; and through the courtesy of the acting Grand Master of Maryland, the Lodge of which he was then Past Master held the post of honor in the procession and acted as personal escort to the President.

The stone and the plate with the inscription were deposited in the southeast corner of the building instead of the northeast, as is now the custom. The inscription on the plate stated that Alexandria Lodge, No. 22, was present and participated in the ceremonies.

The following is an extract from an account of the ceremonies, published in the newspapers of that day, and will give the reader a fairly correct idea of the program arranged for the occasion:

On Wednesday, one of the grandest Masonic processions took place, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States, which, perhaps, was ever exhibited on the like important occasion. About ten o'clock, Lodge No. 9 was visited by that congregation so graceful to the craft, Lodge No. 22, of Virginia, with all their officers and regalia.

His Excellency and suite crossed the Potomac River and were received in Maryland by the officers and brethren of No. 22, Virginia, and No. 9, Maryland, whom the President headed, preceded by a band of music; the rear brought up by the Alexandria Volunteer Artillery, with grand solemnity of march, proceeded to the President's Square, in the city of Washington, where they were met and saluted by No. 15, of the city of Washington, in all their elegant badges and clothing, headed by Brother Joseph Clarke, Rt. Wor. G. M. p. t., and conducted to a large lodge prepared for the purpose of their reception. After a short space of time,

the brotherhood and other bodies were disposed in a second order of procession, which took place amidst a brilliant crowd of spectators of both sexes, according to the following arrangement, viz.:

The Surveying Department of the city of Washington
Mayor and Corporation of Georgetown.
Virginia Artillery.
Commissioners of the city of Washington and their Attendants.
Stone-cutters—Mechanics.
Masons of the first degree.
Bible, etc., on grand cushions.
Deacons, with staffs of office.
Masons of the second degree.
Stewards, with wands.
Masons of the third degree.
Wardens, with truncheons.
Secretaries, with tools of office.
Past Masters, with their regalia.
Treasurers, with their jewels.
Band of Music.
Lodge No. 22, Virginia, disposed in their own order.
Corn, wine and oil.
Grand Master pro. tem. Brother George Washington, and Worshipful Master of No. 22, of Virginia.
Grand Sword-Bearer.

The procession marched two abreast, in the greatest solemn dignity, from the President's Square (site of the executive mansion) to the Capitol, in the city of Washington, where the Grand Marshal ordered a halt, and directed each file in the procession to incline two steps, one to the right and one to the left, and face each other, which formed a hollow oblong square, through which the Grand Sword-Bearer led the van; followed by the Grand Master *pro tem.* on the left, the President of the United States in the center, and the the Worshipful Master of No. 22, Virginia, on the right; all the other orders that composed the procession advanced in the reverse of their order of march from the President's Square to the southeast corner of the Capitol. The President of the United States, the Grand Master *pro tem.*, and the Worshipful Master of No. 22, taking their stand to the east of a large stone, and all the Craft forming a circle westward, stood a short time in solemn order.

The Grand Marshal delivered the Commissioners a large silver plate which contained the following inscription:

"This southeast corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States of America in the city of Washington, was laid on the 18th day of September, 1793, in the

thirteenth year of American Independence, in the first year of the second term of the presidency of George Washington, whose virtues in the civil administration of his country have been as conspicuous and beneficial as his military valor and prudence have been useful in establishing her liberties, and in the year of Masonry 5793, by the President of the United States, in concert with the Grand Lodge of Maryland, several lodges under its jurisdiction, and Lodge No. 22, from Alexandria, Virginia. Thomas Johnson, David Stewart and Daniel Carroll, Commissioners. Joseph Clark, R. W. G. M. *pro tem.*, James Hoban and Stephen Hallate, Architects. Colin Williamson, Master Mason."

After reading the inscription the plate was delivered to the President who, attended by the Grand Master *pro tem.* and three Most Worshipful Masters, descended to the cavazion trench and laid it on the corner-stone of the Capitol of the United States of America, on which were deposited corn, wine and oil, when the whole congregation joined in reverential prayer, which was succeeded by Masonic chanting honors, and a volley from the artillery. A sumptuous banquet closed the ceremonies.

No act of General Washington was more historic than this, and yet it has found no place in the pages of our country's history. The gavel which he used on the occasion was made from a piece of the marble used in constructing the building and is now the valued possession of Lodge No. 9 of Georgetown, while the little trowel, with its silver blade and ivory handle, is the cherished property of Alexandria-Washington Lodge. The apron and sash worn by the General during these ceremonies can also be seen in the sanctum of Washington Lodge, having been presented to the Lodge by the General's nephew, Lawrence Lewis, for his son Lorenzo, in 1812.

After the expiration of General Washington's second presidential term, he returned to Mount Vernon to resume his favorite occupation of a farmer and to renew his social intercourse with his former neighbors, rejoicing in the prospect of a tranquil future.

Letters of congratulation and testimonials of high regard came with every post and from all sections of the country. Among the first of these tokens of esteem to be received by him was an invitation from the Master of his own Masonic Lodge in Alexandria to dine with them, accompanied by a copy of an address congratulating him upon his return to private life, with prayers for his future happiness. Notwithstanding the great volume of accumulated business incident to long absence, he laid aside his labors and graciously accepted the invitation of his Lodge, as the following correspondence indicates and the records of the Lodge confirm:

ALEXANDRIA, *March* 28, 1797.

MOST RESPECTED BROTHER: Brothers Ramsay and Marsteller wait upon you with a copy of an address which has been prepared by the unanimous desire of the Ancient York Masons of Lodge No. 22. It is their earnest request that you will

partake of a dinner with them, and that you will please appoint the time most convenient for you to attend.

I am, most beloved Brother,

Your Most Obd't and humble serv't,

JAMES GILLIS, M.

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The address presented by Brothers Ramsay and Marsteller follows:

MOST RESPECTED BROTHER: The Ancient York Masons of Lodge No. 22 offer you their warmest congratulations on your retirement from your useful labors. Under the Supreme Architect of the Universe, you have been the Master Workman in erecting the Temple of Liberty in the West, on the broad basis of equal rights. In your wise administration of the Government of the United States for the space of eight years, you have kept within the compass of our happy constitution, and acted upon the square with foreign nations, and thereby preserved your country in peace, and promoted the prosperity and happiness of your fellow-citizens. And now that you have returned from the labors of public life, to the refreshment of domestic tranquillity, they ardently pray that you may enjoy all the happiness which the Terrestial Lodge can afford, and finally be received to a Celestial Lodge, where love, peace, and harmony forever reign, and cherubim and seraphim shall hail you Brother!

By the unanimous desire of Lodge No. 22.

JAMES GILLIS, *Master.*

GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To this address General Washington made the following reply:

BROTHERS OF THE ANCIENT YORK MASONS No. 22: While my heart acknowledges with brotherly love your affectionate congratulations on my retirement from the arduous toils of past years, my gratitude is no less excited by your kind wishes for my future happiness. If it has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to make me an humble instrument to promote the welfare and happiness of my fellowmen, my exertions have been abundantly recompensed by the kind partiality with which they have been received. And the assurances you give me of your belief that I have acted upon the square in my public capacity, will be among my principal enjoyments of this Terrestrial Lodge.

GO. WASHINGTON.

General Washington attended the meeting and, while the minutes give only a meager account of the ceremonies, both the address of the Lodge and his reply are of record. These were read, after which the Lodge went in procession from their room to Mr. Albert's tavern where they partook of an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion at which the utmost harmony prevailed and a number of appropriate toasts were proposed—the tenth (by Brother Washington) "The Lodge at Alexandria, and all Masons throughout the world," after which he retired; the eleventh, "Our most respected Brother George Washington," which was drunk with all Masonic honors.

Washington was not permitted a long respite from the cares and concerns of public life. The government of France had assumed an ugly attitude toward this country before his retirement from office, and the menacing war clouds that hung low over the east began to deepen, so that before many months had rolled around the American Government was facing a critical situation. As a child turns to its parent for comfort and protection in the moment of affliction, so turned the President of the United States and all the people with one accord to the venerated sage at Mount Vernon, as their source of paternal refuge. Throwing aside personal consideration, he obeyed his country's will in this as on every former occasion.

For over half a century he had stood at attention, so to speak, ever ready to obey the command of the people he loved so well, but his watch was nearly finished; the thread of that well-spent life was nearly broken, and before the difficulty with France had been settled, as it eventually was, without the stern resort to arms, Washington, the friend of man, was no more.

DEATH AND FUNERAL OF WASHINGTON

The winter of 1799 came with its chilling blasts, and with it also came to Mount Vernon the unwelcome messenger of death. General Washington was its victim. His illness was sudden and of short duration. Seized with a cold on the twelfth of December, he treated it lightly at first, refusing medical attention until it was too late. Indeed, he was virtually in the throes of dissolution when his well-tried friend and family physician, Dr. James Craik, reached his bedside on the morning of the fourteenth.

Realizing the serious condition of his distinguished patient, Dr. Craik immediately dispatched messengers for Dr. Elisha Cullen Dick of Alexandria and Dr. Gustavus Brown of Port Tobacco, and the three practitioners were soon in earnest consultation; but despite the heroic efforts and combined skill of these eminent physicians, the rapid progress of the fatal malady could not be checked, and General Washington breathed his last at 10.20 P. M., December 14, 1799, in the sixty-eighth year of his life.

Every Mason should be familiar with the part enacted by members of our Fraternity in the last illness of Washington, as well as the part taken as an organized body at his funeral.

There is probably no occasion of a similar nature in the history of our Fraternity so essentially Masonic in all its detail as the obsequies of this great man, part of which, no doubt, was accidental or mere coincidence, while the rest was in accordance with a prearranged plan.

The three physicians in attendance when Washington died were all Masons, and two of them, Doctors Dick and Craik, members of his own Lodge, Dr. Dick being its Master; while the third, Dr. Gustavus Brown, was the fifth Grand Master of Maryland.

The arrangements for the funeral were left to Dr. Dick (Master), Colonel George Deneale (Junior Warden), and Colonels Charles Little and Charles Simms, members of No. 22. There were four clergymen in attendance at the funeral, Reverends Dr. James Muir, Thomas Davis, and William Maffit of Alexandria, and Reverend Walter Dulaney Addison of Oxen Hill, Maryland, the first three being members of Washington's own Lodge.

Colonel George Deneale was in command of the militia; Captain Henry Pierey (Senior Warden), of No. 22, commanded his company, the Independent Blues; Captain William Harper, the artillery; and Lieutenant John Ainsworth Stewart, Adjutant 106th Virginia Militia, aide to Colonel Deneale.

The pall-bearers were officers of the revolution and all of them Masons and members of Lodge No. 22 except Colonel Philip Marsteller, whose son, Philip G., attended the funeral as a member of the Lodge.

Pursuant to the arrangements of the committee, the body clothed in burial robes was borne from the death chamber at midnight, the "low twelve" of Masonry, to the state dining-room on the first floor, and the funeral was appointed for Wednesday, the 18th, at meridian. The late arrival of the Alexandria contingent, which consisted of the clergy, the Masonic Fraternity, military organizations and citizens of the town, forced a postponement of the interment, and it was not until three o'clock in the afternoon that the procession finally moved in the following order:

The Troops, Horse and Foot.
The Clergy.
The General's horse, with saddle, holsters, and pistols.
(Led by two grooms, Cyrus and Wilson, in black.)
Music.
Guard.

Pall-bearers.

Colonel Charles Simms,
Colonel Dennis Ramsay.
Colonel William Payne,
Colonel George Gilpin,
Colonel Philip Marsteller
Colonel Charles Little.

Principal Mourners:

Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Law,
Misses Nancy and Sally Stuart,
Miss Fairfax and Miss Dennison,
Lord Fairfax and Ferdinando Fairfax.
Mr. Law and Mr. Peter,
Mr. Lear and Dr. Craik,
The City Council of Alexandria.

Alexandria Lodge, No. 22.

Dr. E. C. Dick, Worshipful Master,
Henry Piercy, Senior Warden,
George Deneale, Junior Warden,
David Wilson Scott, Secretary,
Robert B. Jamesson, Treasurer,
William Bartleman, Senior Deacon,
Josiah Faxson, Junior Deacon,
John C. Kempff, Tiler.

Space will not permit publication in this brochure of the full list of Masons present and participating in the ceremonies. Suffice it to say there were sixty in line of procession. (For full description see "Washington the Man and the Mason.")

The procession moved north from the portico to the north haha wall, then, turning to the right, they proceeded east to the walk, which leads in a southerly direction, along the side of the hill in front of the mansion, down to the tomb, where the military escort halted and formed lines on either side of the narrow avenue. Passing between the divided columns, the bier, bearing the encoffined Washington, was placed at the door of the sepulchre. Dr. Dick and Reverend Thomas Davis, Rector of Christ Church in Alexandria, took their stations at its head, the mourning relatives at its foot, and the Fraternity in a circle around the tomb, while the militia took their stations along the hill, back of the vault.

The Reverend Dr. Davis broke the silence by repeating from the sacred writings: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." Then, with bowed and reverent heads all listened to the voice of prayer; and as the holy words went on, as used in the beautiful and expressive burial service of the Episcopal Church, their soothing spirit was echoed in the responses of the multitude around. Mr. Davis closed his burial service with a short address. There was a pause, and then the Master of the Lodge performed the mystic funeral rites of Masonry, as the concluding ceremony at the burial of Washington.

The apron and swords were removed from the coffin, for their place was no longer there. It was ready for entombment. The brethren one by one cast upon it an evergreen sprig, and their hearts spoke the Mason's farewell as they bestowed their last mystic gift. There was a breathless silence there during this scene. So still was all around in the gathered multitude of citizens that they almost have heard the echoes of the acacia as it fell with trembling lightness upon the coffinlid.

The pall-bearers placed their precious burden in the tomb's cold embrace, earth was cast on the threshold, and the words were spoken: "Earth to earth—ashes to ashes—dust to dust!" and the entombment of Washington was finished. The mystic public burial honors of Masonry were given by each brother in due form. The mystic chain was reunited in a circle around the tomb; the cannon on the vessel, anchored abreast the mansion, boomed its minute guns, and the soldiery on the banks above them echoed their solemn burial salute and Mount Vernon's tomb was left in possession of its noblest sleeper. (Hayden: "Washington and His Masonic Compeers.")

The evening was far advanced and deep shadows fell upon the familiar landscape around the beloved home of Washington before the Lodge with its military and civic escort took up the lonely march of seven miles over the snow-clad hills of Virginia, back to the little town of Alexandria. How far

away these things appear under the later splendor of man's achievement! Several hours were consumed by these devoted craftsmen in their tedious march through the gathering twilight from Mount Vernon to Alexandria, while in this day of rapid transit, tourists board a trolley or an automobile at Mount Vernon gate and, almost paralleling the road over which the funeral cortege wound its way, make the trip in thirty minutes.

With the consent of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in 1805, the name of Alexandria Lodge No. 22 was changed to Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, the name and title it still bears.

For nearly twenty years the Lodge had no permanent home, frequently meeting in buildings unsuited for such assemblies. The death of Washington seems to have aroused the zeal and latent energies of the leading members, and as a result steps were taken to secure proper accommodations. Having raised the necessary funds, the first temple was erected on the site of the present more commodious structure and first occupied by the Lodge on the 16th of September, 1802. Immediately after the death of Washington and as testimonials of their friendship to the institution he loved, numerous mementoes of inestimable value were presented to the Lodge by the General's intimate friends and relatives, and notwithstanding the entire collection was gratuitous, within a few years the sanctum became a perfect storehouse for these interesting souvenirs. Indeed so numerous were the gifts and so much space did the collection occupy that, as early as 1811, the Lodge was seriously embarrassed for room in which to confer its degrees. Consequently, on the 29th day of December of the year mentioned, a movement was started which resulted in the establishment of a museum to be attached to the Lodge. As a result of this effort, the City Council in 1818 appropriated the entire third story of one wing of the City Hall, then just erected, to the purpose of this museum. Colonel Timothy Mountford, a venerable member, was appointed manager and custodian, and served in that capacity until the day of his death, March 4, 1846.

It was in this building that the Lodge received the distinguished Grand Master, friend and compatriot of Washington, the Honorable James Milnor, of Pennsylvania, in 1811; General Lafayette in 1825, and other distinguished visitors in ante-bellum days.

A full account of Lafayette's reception is given in the History of "Alexandria-Washington Lodge" and also in "Washington the Man and the Mason" and shows the unbounded enthusiasm which the presence of this noble Frenchman created in Virginia, nearly fifty years after the great struggle for independence had ceased. Shortly after Lafayette's visit to this country came the great anti-Masonic wave with its baneful results. Born of ignorance and superstition, it was fostered by the machinations and unworthy ambitions of mercenary demagogues and for a time threat-

ened the very life of the institution. Owing to the social and political ban placed on members of the organization, numbers of lodges passed out of existence, and from about 1826 to 1840 there was little of the Masonic spirit openly manifested throughout the country. The tide finally turned, the vituperation and libel ceased, and from that period on, Masonry rose in a perfect crescendo until it became the popular slogan of the most cultured and respectable classes as it had been before the craze began, and as it is today.

The dark days of the Civil War proved the most trying period in the history of Alexandria-Washington Lodge. Many of its members were called to the front in active service and those who remained were embarrassed by military restrictions, but in this, as in every other span of its life, a vigilant and fearless guardian was present.

Brother William H. Lambert, elected Master in 1860, served to June 24, 1866, and to this worthy man and zealous Mason, probably more than to any other member, is due the credit and the gratitude of Washington Lodge for preserving intact, through that trying period, its inestimable treasures, including the Charter, that priceless parchment which contains the name of Washington as Master.

The occupation of Alexandria by the Union soldiers in 1861 at first appeared to be a serious menace to the safety of these valuable possessions. Demands were made on Brother Lambert for admittance to the temple, and when this privilege was denied, violence was threatened to both his person and the Lodge. Brother Lambert appealed to the provost-marshal, who, though not a Mason, was what every Mason should be, a gentleman, and he promptly placed a guard at the door and saved the cherished mementoes now to be seen in the sanctum of the present temple. Indeed some of the more vindictive spirits had already gained admittance to the Lodge and were committing acts of vandalism when the guard arrived. They were quickly subdued, however, and driven from the premises, and afterwards, during the whole four years of fratricidal struggle, not a picture was moved from the walls or a hand raised except in defense, by the Union troops who occupied the city.

From May, 1861, to May, 1865, the Lodge assembled upon but two occasions and then only to perform the last tribute of respect over the remains of two of its oldest members.

Military strife at an end, the members who had not been claimed by the battle's toll came back to their homes to take up anew the lagging work of the Order. New life was infused into the fraternal body and new blood injected into the sickly channels of its being, long since enfeebled through non-use, by the returning veterans after the dawn of peace at Appomatox. On the 19th of May, 1871, this gratifying condition was rudely interrupted by a disaster as serious as it was unexpected. The shrill clamor of the fire

engines, the ringing of bells and the frantie eries of the "watchmen" aroused the tranquil eity to a sense of impending danger. "The City Hall and Masonie Temple are burning down" was the alarming news that greeted the sleepy multitude whieh rushed to the seene of eonflagration. Brother Lambert was among the first to arrive. He had guarded the treasures through the somber days of a divided eountry torn with internal strife, and with unfaltering eourage he now led the forees at hand to reseue them from the demon of fire. It is pleasing to testify that this venerated brother lived to see the institution he loved so well in the full swing of renewed vigor and prosperity, to see it rise to the very crest of the wave of national veneration; and was laid to his eternal rest, eovered with well-earned honors and, what was infinitely better and more desirable, the unstinted affeetions and respeet of those who knew him best.

In spite of these brave efforts a large number of the relies were lost or stolen, of whieh the following is a partial list:

The bier upon whieh the remains of Washington were borne to the tomb and the erape whieh floated from the door of his home to tell the sad news of his death.

A pieture of Martha, the wife of Washington, in her youthful days.

A rare portrait of Washington and one of Lafayette.

Washington's military saddle.

Washington's eard tables and portions of a settee which onee stood in the Hall of Mount Vernon Mansion.

Many original letters written by Washington.

A flag used by an Alexandria Company in the Revolution and also one used in that war by the Riehmond Rifle Rangers with the motto: "Nemo me impune laeessit."

The flag of Washington's life-guard.

The flag used by Paul Jones on the *Bon Homme Richard.*

The model of the first Freneh guillotine.

A bust of the celebrated John Paul Jones, whieh was presented to Washington by Lafayette and adorned the dining-room of Mount Vernon.

One of the candles used at the mass before the execution of Louis XIV.

A eross made of three thousand pieees of wood, without nail, peg or glue.

A saddle of erimson velvet, heavily embroidered with gold, sent as a present to Thomas Jefferson by the Dey of Moroeeo.

The elothes of Teeumseh eovering the life size figure representing the great Indian ehief, killed by Colonel Riehard M. Johnson of Kentucky, at the battle of the Thames in 1814.

The model of a eorn-planter invented by George Washington Parke Custis in 1790.

A flag used by the Independent Blues of Alexandria in the War of 1812.

After the ereetion of the present building in 1872 on the site of the old strueture the relies saved from the fire were deposited in the new temple, where they ean be seen at this time. Some of these, with brief deseriptions, are shown in the illustrations of this work.

THE WILLIAMS PICTURE

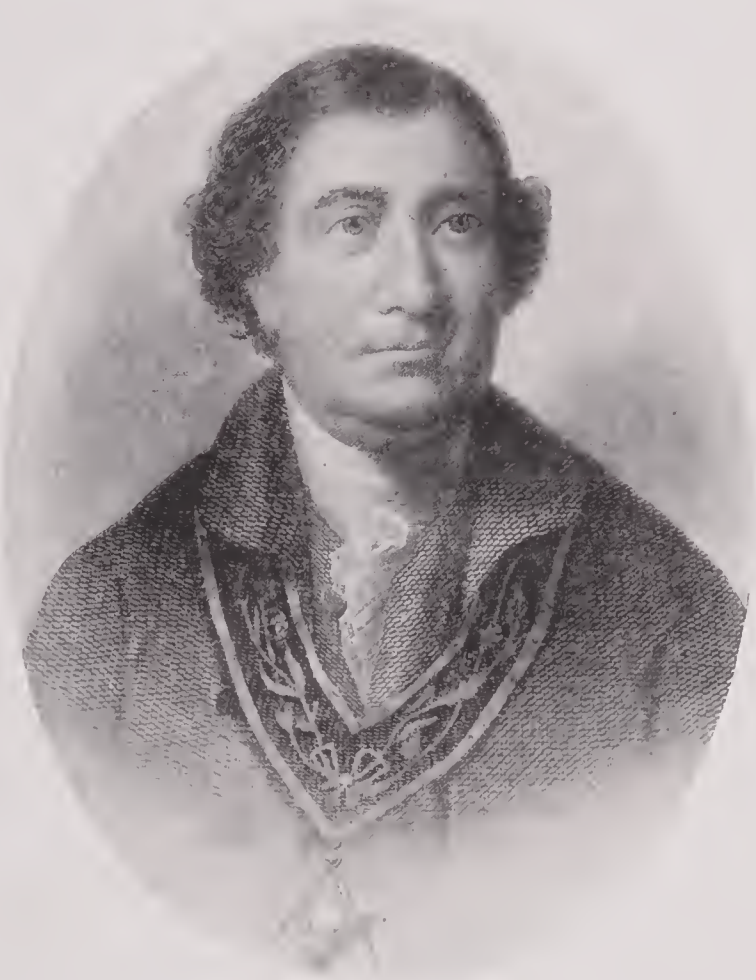
THE FRONTISPIECE is a reproduction of the Williams picture of Washington, which attracts as much attention as any relic in the Lodge. In 1793 the Lodge, by resolution, requested, General Washington, then President and living in Philadelphia to sit for this picture, and after obtaining his consent, employed Williams, of that city, to execute the work. Washington approved the likeness, and late in 1794 it was received from the artist and accepted by the Lodge.

It is a flesh-colored pastel and pronounced by critics to be of superior quality. It is an entirely different conception from any other painting of the General extant, resembling in cast and feature the original Houdon statue in Richmond, Va., and is the only painting from life showing the General in extreme old age and in Masonic regalia. Having been ordered, received and accepted by the neighbors and Masonic contemporaries of the General, men who knew him intimately and were with him in every walk of his eventful life, who had followed his fortunes and shared his adversities in war, had counseled and supported him in peace, and who, when his labors ended, had sorrowfully laid him to his eternal rest, it is beyond reasonable conception that these men would have fostered on a credulous and confiding posterity a spurious picture of their friend and compatriot.

An offer of one hundred thousand dollars was not sufficient to induce the Lodge to part with this treasure, and while probably sentiment has enhanced its value in the eyes of the Fraternity beyond its intrinsic worth, past association and its Masonic character prevent the possibility of future disposal. However urgent our wants or flattering the inducement, it will be kept in remembrance of that association for generations of Masons yet to come.

The picture is devoid of idealism, the artist's instructions being, "Paint him as he is," and this Mr. Williams appears to have done, bringing out in bold relief several facial marks or blemishes which the General is known to have possessed, and which are shown in a modified form, if at all, by other artists. The disfiguring scar on his left cheek, spoken of by George Washington Parke Custis in his reminiscences, the black mole under his right ear, and the marks of smallpox on his nose and cheeks are all clearly defined and unmistakable, and this fact adds much to the value of the famous pastel and arouses the deepest interest of both historic and art critics.

The Lodge also possesses another picture of Washington by Peale known as the "Pope Peale Picture," which is considered of great value.



EDMUND RANDOLPH

EDMUND RANDOLPH

EDMUND RANDOLPH, whose pieture is shown on the opposite page, had an interesting and eventful life. Born in Williamsburg in 1753, he was disinherited by his father for espousing the eause of the eolonies. On August 15, 1775, he was appointed aide-de-eamp to Washington, but upon the death of his unele Peyton then President of the Continental Congress (1776) he resigned and returned to Williamsburg to settle his uncle's estate. He was a member of the Virginia eonvention which declared independenee in 1776, and was elected first Attorney General under the new eonstitution. He was a delegate to the Continental Congress 1779–1782, but resigned in 1782. He was a member of the Annapolis eonvention, September 11, 1786, and as sueh urged the ealling of the Constitutional Convention. He was Governor of Virginia, 1786–1788, and leader of the Virginia delegation to the eonstitutional Convention of 1787. In this body he introdueed the general plan of the instrument as agreed upon. In this eonvention he, with Mason, opposed a single executive, favoring an exeeutive eommission. He opposed reeligibility of the President and his holding pardoning power; the Viee-Presidential office, and states having two senators irrespective of population. It was his motion that eliminated the word 'slavery' from the Constitution. He refused to sign the instrument unless a seeond national convention should aet on it after submission to the people, but subsequently relented, and in the Virginia Convention of 1788 advocated its ratification as neeessary to Union. On September 27, 1789, President Washington named him Attorney General of the United States, in whieh office he served until the resignation of Thomas Jefferson, whom he sueceeded as Secretary of State, January 2, 1794. He opposed the Jay Treaty as detrimental to national dignity, and in consequence of a misunderstanding with Washington, he resigned from the Cabinet and retired to private life.

Edmund Randolph was an active Mason from early manhood, and partieipated in the organization of Williamsburg Lodge, June 24, 1774. In November 1784 he was eleeted Deputy Grand Master, and on the 27 of October 1786 was elevated to the Grand East, serving as Governor of the Commonwealth and Grand Master of Masons at the same time with John Marshall as his Deputy Grand Master. During his last term 1788 he signed the eharter of Alexandria Lodge No. 22, naming General Washington as the first Worshipful Master. He died at his home in Clarke County, Virginia, September 13, 1813.

ELISHA CULLEN DICK

DR. DICK

ELISHA CULLEN DICK came to Alexandria during the Revolutionary War. He was one of the organizers of Lodge No. 39, and served as secretary of that Lodge at its initial meeting February 25, 1783, and was the last Worshipful Master under the Pennsylvania charter. In 1789 Dick succeeded Washington as Master of Lodge No. 22, and as such laid the first corner-stone of the District of Columbia in 1791. With his Lodge as escort of honor he accompanied General Washington and assisted in laying the corner-stone of the National Capitol in 1793. He was one of the three physicians who attended Washington in his last illness, and was at his bedside when he died. He presided at the funeral lodge called December 6, 1799, and was a member of the committee on arrangements, and performed the Masonic service at his funeral December 18, 1799. During the consultation with Doctors Brown and Craik the day before the General's death, Dick protested against further bleeding of the patient, but was overruled by his associates. The following letter shows that at least Dr. Brown afterwards thought that the treatment opposed by Dick hastened Washington's death:

January 2nd, 1800.

DR. BROWN TO DR. CRAIK:

I have lately met Dr. Dick again in consultation, and the high opinion I formed of him when we were in conference at Mount Vernon last month, concerning the situation of our illustrious friend, has been confirmed. You remember how, by his clear reasoning and evident knowledge of the causes of certain symptoms after the examination of the General, he assured us that it was not really quinsey, which we supposed it to be, but a violent inflammation of the membranes of the throat, which it had almost closed, and which if not immediately arrested would result in death. You must remember he was averse to bleeding the General, and I have often thought that if we had acted according to his suggestion when he said 'he needs all his strength—bleeding will diminish it,' and taken no more blood from him, our good friend might be alive now. But we were governed by the best light we had; we thought we were right, and so we were justified.

GUSTAVE R. BROWN.

Dick's silk apron, worn at the funeral of Washington; his medicine scales, some of his medical books, and his duelling pistols are now among the valued possessions of the Lodge. When Dr. Dick first settled in Alexandria he was a member of the Episcopal Church. Soon after his arrival in that City he married a Miss Harmon of Philadelphia, who was a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers. In later years he became a convert to the religious doctrines of his wife, while she, strange to say, joined the Episcopal Church. Dick died in 1828, and is buried in the Quaker cemetery on Queen Street in Alexandria.

THE WASHINGTONIA GROUP OF RELICS

GROUP OF RELICS

THIS COLLECTION, known as "The Washingtonia," contains Washington's Masonic Apron, worn by the General when Master and at the laying of the corner-stone of the Nation's Capitol. It is of cream-colored satin, heavily fringed and embroidered in gold, with the French and American flags entwined. A bee-hive and fairies adorn the center. It was presented to the Lodge with the box below and the sash above in 1812 by Lawrence Lewis, nephew of the General and husband of his adopted daughter, Nellie Custis. The apron has seldom been worn since the death of the General, among the few instances being by General Lafayette in the Lodge, February 21, 1825; at the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Monument in 1848; at the laying of the corner-stone of the Yorktown Monument by Grand Master Peyton S. Coles, 1881, and to confer the M. M. degree upon Lawrence Washington, February 22, 1910.

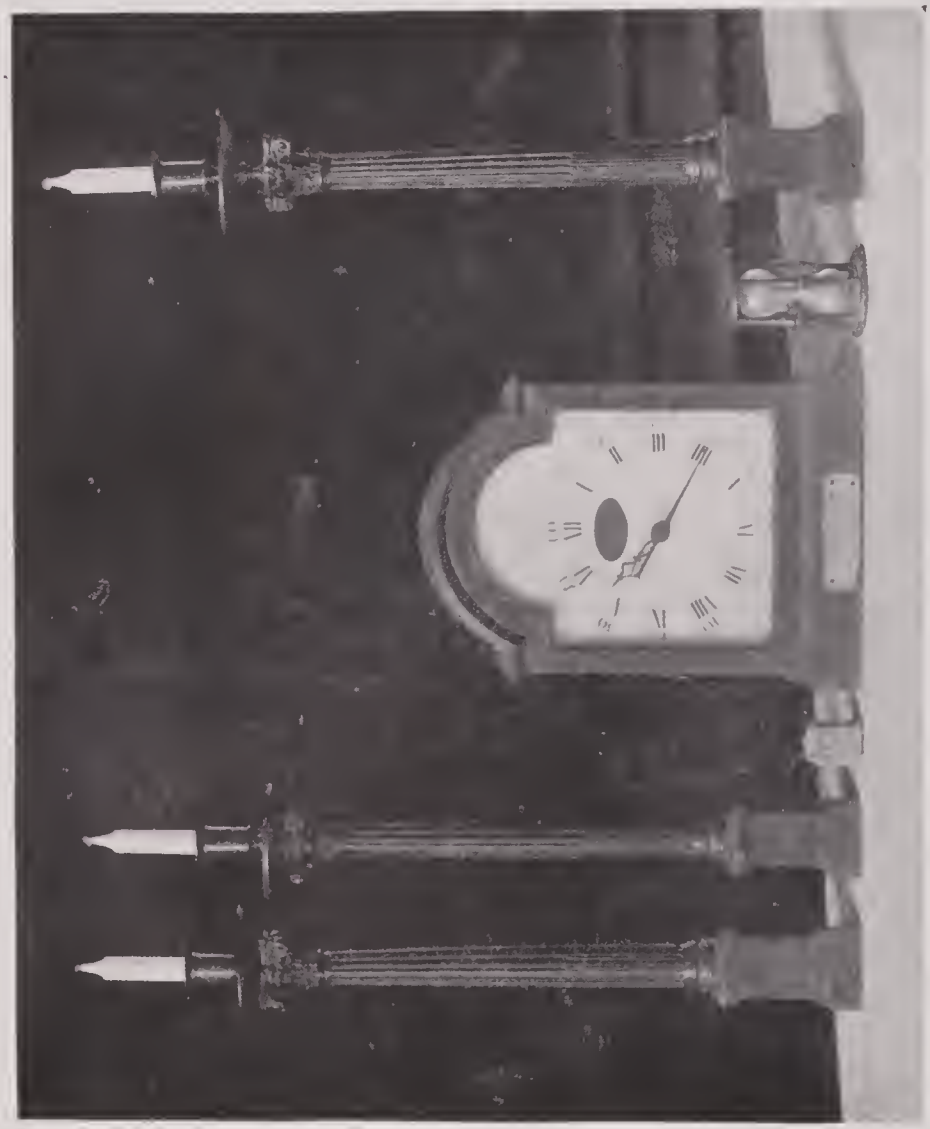
On either side of the apron are the General's wedding gloves and, beneath, his farm-spurs; to the right, his pruning knife and a black glove worn by the General while in mourning for his mother; to the left, a little pearlhandled knife, a present from his mother when a boy (see cut); his pocket compass and bleeding instruments; a piece of sealing wax taken from his desk after death and last used by the General before dying; boot-strap or garter worn by the General at Braddock's defeat. On the extreme right, near the top, is a copper plate owned and used by John Hancock to print his reception cards while President of the Continental Congress, and presented to General Washington by the Hancock family after the dissolution of the old Colonial Confederacy. These were all given by the General's nephew, Captain George Steptoe Washington, from 1803 to 1812. On the left of the pearl-handled knife is a button, cut from the General's coat at his first inauguration and presented by Doctor James Craik, and to the left of the button, a piece of canvas from his army tent used during the Revolutionary War, presented by George Washington Parke Custis, his adopted son. In the lower right corner, a picture of Doctor Dick; Doctor Dick's and Washington's medicine scales and a medallion of Washington presented to the General as founder of free schools in Alexandria, Va., by D. Eggleston Lancaster, Esquire, founder of free schools in England, and other relics of importance, which space will not permit me to enumerate.

THE WASHINGTON CHAIR

THE WASHINGTON CHAIR

THE CHAIR shown here was occupied by General Washington when Worshipful Master of the Lodge 1788–89. It was in continuous use for 117 years, but as "constant dripping wears the stone" so this old chippendale which has borne its precious burden when new and strong, began slowly to yield to the grind of time and usage. The rips in the seat and arms were, however, the work of vandals, the ever present and unscrupulous relic fiend. To preserve it from further abuse, it was placed in a glass case and is now used only upon very important occasions.

The frame is mahogany inlaid with white holly and the upholstering is in leather, in the course of its long service many distinguished visitors have occupied it, among them, General LaFayette in 1825, President Taft, Vice-President Fairbanks and Marshall, Speaker Cannon and Admiral Schley. So far as the record shows it has never been recovered since it came to the Lodge in 1788. Several years ago a venerable member (Miley B. Wesson) who had resided in the west for nearly half a century wrote an interesting letter to the Lodge concerning the old furniture, in which he stated that when he was a young man a resolution was passed to have the Master's Chair re-covered, and the Chair was actually sent to a local cabinet maker with orders to that effect, the older members learning of this action called an emergency meeting, rescinded the former action of the Lodge, and immediately demanded the return of the chair. The upholsterer, however, had removed the old cover. This they made him restore with the same tacks used in the first place, in doing so, the mechanic, (though he had been careful to preserve them) found that he was three tacks short, he was not allowed to substitute others, and if the visitor will look on the right as he faces the chair and near the top of the back he will see the vacant places for the missing tacks. The incident was not remembered by a single local member but the absence of the tell-tale tacks proves the truth of the narrative and though investigation has not been made it is not unlikely the records will further substantiate the story.



THE OLD CLOCK, HOUR GLASS AND LESSER LIGHTS

THE OLD CLOCK

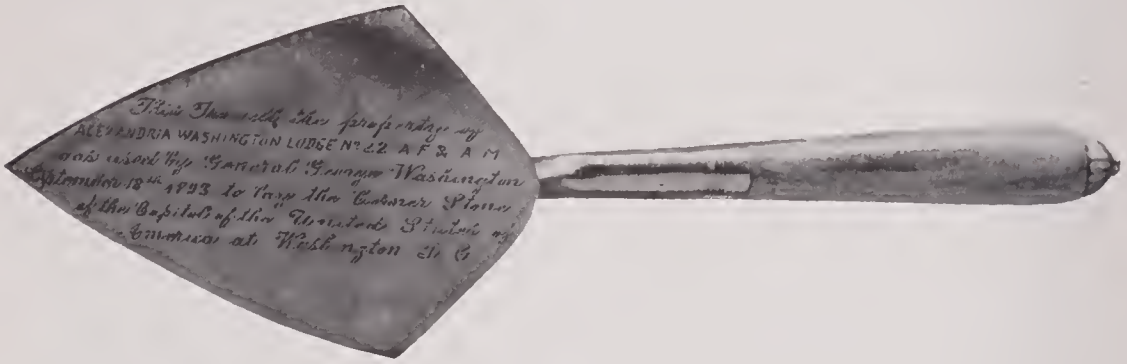
THE OLD clock shown was the bedchamber clock of General Washington. On the death of General Washington, Doctor Elisha Cullen Dick, Master of No. 22, and one of the attending physicians, cut the pendulum cord and stopped the old timepiece at twenty minutes after ten P. M. After the funeral, Mrs. Washington presented the clock to Doctor Dick for the Lodge. "Its work is done, but the hands still point to the minute and hour that marks the close of the greatest life in history." It is said to be the only piece of furniture in the room at the time of the General's death which has not been restored to its former place. The pendulum, with the catgut cord attached, is shown to the left of the clock.

THE LESSER LIGHTS

The Lesser Lights in the picture are the original lights of the Lodge and were used on the most important occasions in the history of the institution, among them the laying of the corner-stone of the District of Columbia, in 1791, the National Capitol in 1793, and the funeral of General Washington in 1799, and the laying the corner-stone of the Washington Monument in 1848, the Smithsonian Institute in 1847 and the Crawford Equestrian Statue in Capital Square, Richmond, Va. On this occasion, President Zachary Taylor and Ex-president John Tyler were present. Alexandria-Washington Lodge also attended the dedication of this wonderful group statue, February 22, 1858, on which occasion Governor Henry A. Wise, representing the Commonwealth, received the famous work of art in a speech of great power.

THE HOUR GLASS

The hour glass is the original, except one column, which, having been broken, was replaced by a new one and the old column cut in small pieces for souvenirs. It has served as the emblem to teach the sublime lesson of human life from the beginning of the Lodge to the present time.



THE WASHINGTON TROWEL

The little trowel in the illustration was used by General Washington, President of the United States, at the laying of the corner-stone of the National Capitol, September 18, 1793. The blade is of silver with an ivory handle. It was made by John Duffey, a silversmith of Alexandria, Virginia, who married the daughter of General Washington's landscape gardener, The little implement of Masonry has been used on many important occasions, among the last being the laying of the corner-stone of the New Masonic Temple in Washington, D. C., by President Theodore Roosevelt and the Grand Master of the District of Columbia, and later to lay the corner-stone of the new Scottish Rite Cathedral in the national capital, by the Grand Master of the District of Columbia, Most Worshipful J. Claude Kieper, and the Supreme Grand Commander of the Southern Jurisdiction, Scottish Rite, James D. Richardson. The last occasion in which it was brought into service was to lay the corner-stone of the New Masonic Temple in Detroit September, 1922. On this occasion it was used by Grand Master McKenzey and Secretary Denby, representing President Harding, who was unable to attend because of the serious illness of Mrs. Harding.

Recently the Lodge has received through one of its new members the original plumb, square and level on which are silver plates properly inscribed. The valuable relics were in the donor's family for over half a century without knowledge of their real value. The inscription on the corroded silver plates states they were used at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the National Capitol.

STORY OF THE KNIFE

In 1746, when Washington was but fourteen years of age, his half-brother, Lawrenee, with the assistanee of William Fairfax, a near neighbor and father-in-law of Lawrenee, seeured for the youthful George a eommission as midshipman in the British Navy. All preparations had been made for his departure, when his mother's message, her final eommand, forbidding the step, arrived. In obedienee to that eommand and in deferenee to her wish, the boy surrendered his eommission and returned to his studies, baek to surveying and mathematies. Among the items of his mother's next order to England for annual supplies was one for a good penknife. This she presented to the boy as a reward for his submission to her will, with the injunetion, "Always obey your superiors." He earried the token with him through life as a reminder of his mother's eommand, and to General Knox explained its signifieanee. At Valley Forge, when a vaeillating and timid Congress failed to provide food and shelter for his ragged and starving army, in desperation and despair, yielding temporarily to his feelings and sympathy for his men and in disgust with Congress, he wrote his resignation as Commander-in-Chief, summoned his staff and notified them of his aetion. Among the offieers present and sitting in eouncil was Knox, who reminded him of the story of the knife and his mother's injunetion, "Always obey your superiors; you were eommanded to lead this army and no one has ordered you to eease leading it." Washington paused, and then replied, "There is something in that. I will think it over." Half an hour later he had torn up his resignation, determined to fight to the end.

Thus upon this slender thread, the story of a little knife, and a mother's injunetion, hung for one brief moment the future life of a great nation, whose governmental prineiples have enlightened and elevated humanity. A mother's gentle eommand determined the eourse of a noble son and ehanged the map of the world. It was presented to the Lodge in 1812 by Captain George Steptoe Washington, a nephew of the General and one of the executors of his will. The eard attaehed states that it was in Washington's possession about fifty-six years. Partly legendary and partly historieal, the narrative, like other tales of his ehildhood, serves to illustrate the eharaeter of the boy and the man.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE

PAINTING OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE IN WASHINGTON LODGE

OF ALL the patriotic figures of the Revolution, not one held or deserved to hold a higher plaee in the esteem and eonfidence of Washington, than the young Marquis de Lafayette. His heroic espousal of the eause of the Colonies, when a mere youth, and a chivalrous resistanee of the tyranny and oppression of his native land, has ereated for him an ideal place in the history of both nations. The painting on the opposite side was exeeuted in 1784, immediately after the Revolutionary War, and presented to the Lodge by an English admirer. It shows the Marquis in the uniform of a Continental General Offieer at the age of twenty-seven. In 1824–25 Lafayette visited Ameriea for the last time and while on this trip was entertained by Washington Lodge at a called eommunication held February 21, 1825. In reeeiving the distinguished guest, Dr. Thomas Semmes, Worshipful Master, addressed him as follows: "You have ever been revered as one of the pillars of our Temple. It affords me inexpressible pleasure to be the organ of my Brethren, here assembled, to welcome you into the bosom of this Lodge, in whieh your highly valued friend, the beloved 'Father of Our Country,' was wont to preside over our labors and inculeate the prineiples of our Order, Friendship, Morality, Brotherly Love and Charity. While it is our pride and boast that we had him to rule over us, we also esteem ourselves peculiarly happy in having you for our patron. When Masonry has such supporters, its principles will be maintained, its eause must flourish." To whieh General Lafayette replied: "Worshipful Sir and Brethren of Washington Lodge, I receive with peculiar sensation this mark of kindness and attention and these expressions of esteem from my Masonie Brethren and it is particularly gratifying to my feelings to visit the Lodge over which our lamented illustrious Brother Washington presided. I shall ever eherish a high regard for Masonry and pray you, Worshipful Sir, and the rest of the Brethren, to accept my particular and grateful acknowledgment." On this occasion Lafayette presented the Lodge with the front door key of the Bastile, whieh, made by hand of wrought iron, weighs five pounds, a striking reminder of that house of horrors. The key with the silk sash eontaining the pieture of Lafayette, worn by him in the Lodge on the occasion of his visit, is now kept in a glass case for security and proteetion. It would be interesting, if spaee permitted, to give the full aeeount (still preserved among our old records) of this visit of Lafayette to the Lodge. The many pleasant and beautiful expressions of friendship and affection paid the gallant and now venerable Frenehman by his Revolutionary eompatriots, who gathered for the last time to review the scenes of former struggles in the eause of Ameriean Independenee.

DR. JAMES CRAIK

DR. JAMES CRAIK

DR. JAMES CRAIK was born near Dumfries, Scotland, 1730, and emigrated to America in 1750; was surgeon in Washington's first command and with him in the battle of Great Meadows, 1754. For gallant conduct and meritorious service at the battle of Monongahela, 1755, Craik was officially commended. In 1760 he married Washington's cousin, Marianne, daughter of Charles Ewell, of Belle Air, Prince William County, Virginia. He was Surgeon-General in the Continental Army and Director of the Hospital at Yorktown. He was, perhaps, the most intimate friend of Washington, who refers to him in his will as "My old and intimate friend, Dr. Craik." He was with the General in every battle he fought, from Great Meadows to Yorktown. He ministered to the dying Braddock at Monongahela and saw the gallant Hugh Mercer breathe his last on the field of Princeton; dressed Lafayette's wounds at Brandywine; was at the death bed of John Custis—Mrs. Washington's son— at Eltham, after Yorktown; with Washington when he passed to the great beyond, and soothed the dying moments of Martha, the wife of Washington.

Dr. Craik's son, George Washington Craik, studied medicine, but appears not to have engaged in general practice. He became Secretary to General Washington in his second administration. A tradition in the Craik family informs us that General Washington claimed the privilege of educating this son of his old friend and compatriot, being his namesake, and did educate him accordingly. George Washington Craik was Post Master of Alexandria in 1807 and 1808, in which office he was succeeded by Col. Geo. Gilpin, a Revolutionary officer, and one of the honorary pall-bearers at Washington's funeral.

The picture on the opposite page was made from a painting in Alexandria-Washington Lodge, and shows the subject at, perhaps, thirty years of age.

Dr. Craik died at Vauclause, near Alexandria, February 5, 1814, in the eighty-fourth year of his life, and was interred in the burial grounds of the old Presbyterian Church on South Fairfax Street, Alexandria, in an unmarked grave. His Masonic apron is one of the cherished heirlooms of the Lodge.

CHAPTER THREE

WHY BUILD A MEMORIAL TO WASHINGTON THE MASON?

THE STUDENT of Masonic history must acknowledge that Washington was the most revered Freemason of his day. Masonic constitutions were dedicated to him; lodges were named in his honor, and wherever he journeyed, whether in a private or public capacity, distinguished consideration was accorded him by the most eminent leaders of the fraternity acting in their capacity as such, and by the Grand and Subordinate Lodges from the Canadian border to the southern limits of this nation. This feeling, it must be remembered, prevailed at a time when nearly all his renowned contemporaries were zealous and active workers in the cause of the institution, at a time when such men as Paul Revere of Massachusetts, General John Sullivan of New Hampshire, Robert Livingston and General Jacob Morton of New York, James Milnor of Pennsylvania, Edmund Randolph and John Marshall of Virginia, Generals Henry Richardson Davies and Richard Caswell of North Carolina, General Modica Gist of South Carolina, General James Jackson of Georgia, and others of their type, as Grand Masters of their respective jurisdictions, were directing the affairs and shaping the destinies of the Order in America. He was selected as the first Grand Master of Masons in Virginia upon the organization of that Grand Lodge in 1778, but declined "the important office" because of "duties in the tented field," and when the subject of organizing a general Grand Lodge was proposed during the Revolution, his was the only name considered for the exalted station of General Grand Master. Upon his death not only did the Masonic bodies in the United States drape their temples and rooms in mourning but those of Canada and even England also "put on this symbol of grief as a token of respect for their most illustrious brother."

For a hundred years we have carelessly guarded our rights. We have permitted, with only feeble opposition and that in a sporadic and individual sense, the dissemination of libelous propaganda, the object of which was and still is to pervert the great truths of Masonic history and to cloud in

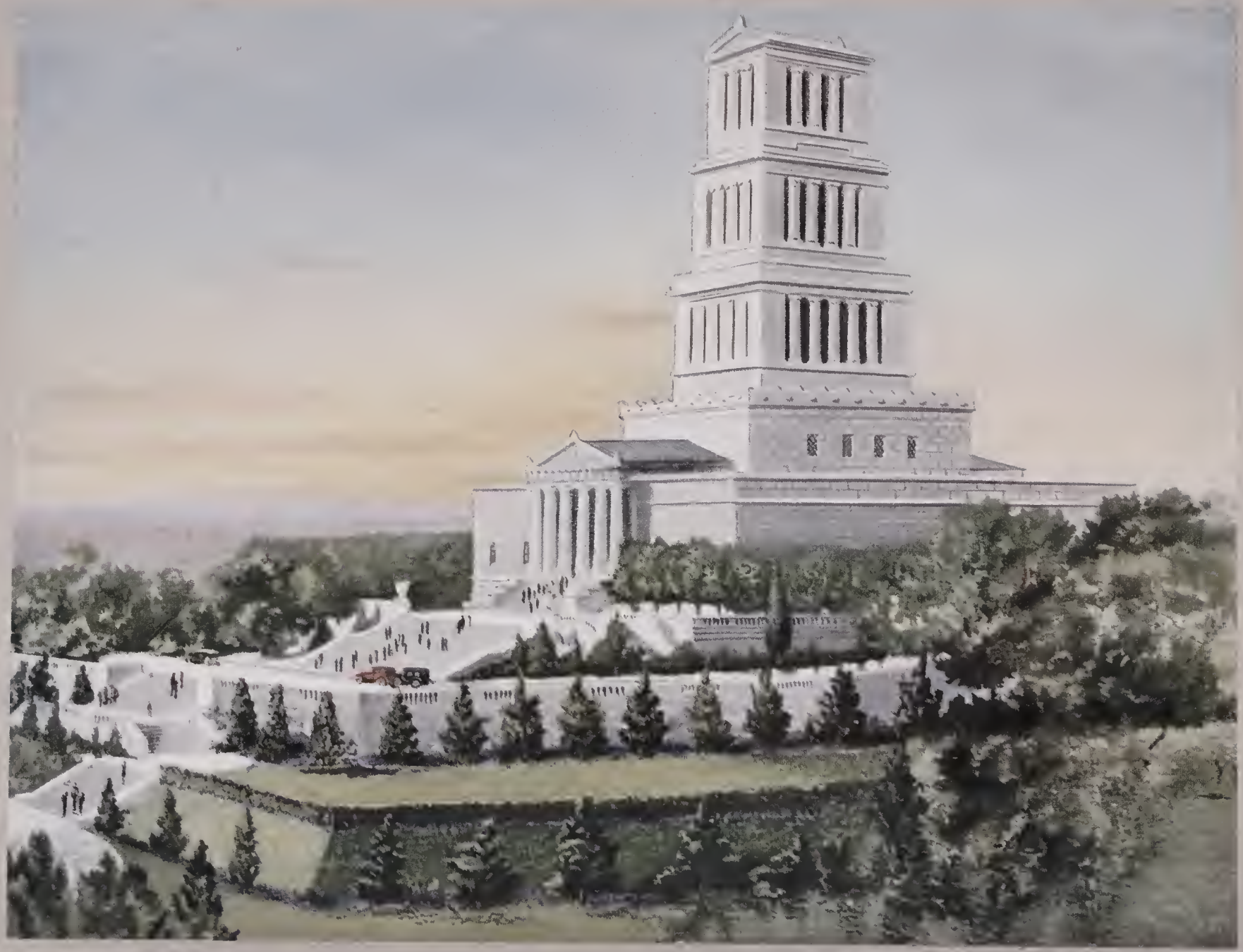
doubt the fealty of its most illustrious votaries. It has been persistently stated at different periods that Washington, Marshall, Clinton, Jackson, Randolph, and others either openly renounced Masonry or were not members of the Order at all. The covert object of all such claims (which have been entirely disproved in each case) must be obvious to every thoughtful member of the craft and should be rebuked by the whole institution in the most convincing and determined manner possible. But let it be done in a way consistent with the dignity and high purpose of our venerated fraternity. Not by indiscreet vituperation through the public press or boastful claims to superiority from the rostrum, but by the more enduring and effective process of symbolizing in granite and in marble the achievements of the great master builders of the fraternity for the welfare and the happiness of all mankind.

The Memorial to Washington in its colossal form will typify the power and strength of Masonry, in its graceful outlines and proportions it will symbolize the beautiful tenets of our institution, but above all it will express the unfeigned loyalty and devotion of the American Mason to the ideals of Washington and his Masonic compatriots.

WHY LOCATE THE MEMORIAL IN ALEXANDRIA, VA.?

Alexandria was the home town of Washington. His brother Lawrence, with whom he lived at Mount Vernon from 1746 until the death of Lawrence in 1752, was the leading spirit in founding the city in 1749, and one of its first trustees. From early youth to the day of his death Washington took an active part in the public affairs of the locality as the following brief summary will show. There, with headquarters at the old City Tavern which is still standing, he recruited his first command in 1754, and there, in 1755, in the now historic Carlyle House he received his commission as Major on Braddock's staff and from there he started in April, 1755, on that tedious march to the fatal field of Monongahela. He represented the town in the House of Burgesses from 1763 to the beginning of the Revolution, 1774; was a member of the town council and its magisterial court; vestryman in the parish; Master of its Masonic Lodge; founder of its first free school and fire department; surveyed its streets and maintained an office in the town for the transaction of local business. He was a stockholder in its first bank (organized 1792) and upon his death endowed the school he established in 1785 with the stock he held in this bank. There at Gadby's Inn, February 11 (O.S.), 1798, he and his family joined in the first public celebration of his birthday, and from the steps of this same old hostelry in November of 1799 he held his last military review and gave his last military command to the Alexandria Independent Blues. It was his voting place and his market.

Alexandria physicians ministered to his dying wants; Alexandria Freemasons arranged the funeral and performed the Masonic ceremony; its clergy, the religious rites; its citizens formed the funeral cortege and its soldiers paid the only military tribute over the bier of the departed chieftain. After his death his will was recorded in Alexandria. There lived his lifelong friends and neighbors, and the whole community for miles around is a veritable museum of history redolent with the spirit and abounding in the traditions of Washington and his compatriots.



CHAPTER FOUR

THE MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

THE MOVEMENT to erect a memorial to Washington, the Mason, in Alexandria, Virginia, was largely the result of a prevailing condition and not entirely original with Alexandria Masons. While the subject of a fireproof structure for the preservation of the Washington relics owned by Alexandria-Washington Lodge had been frequently discussed and at one time as much as thirty thousand dollars subscribed toward the erection of such a building, sentimental attachment to the old home and other reasons of a like nature predominated and the undertaking was finally abandoned. This effort was entirely local, confined to local interests, and contained none of the national features of the present more comprehensive plan.

The ordinary American has strong nomadic tendencies of an aristocratic character. He loves to travel if he can do so, without inconvenience and in comfort, for which he is, as a rule, willing to pay, and of all places in America Washington is perhaps the favorite resort for this type.

Mount Vernon, until quite recently, was somewhat sequestered. The overland route was tedious and rough, while a single boat made but one trip a day from our national capital to the home and tomb of Washington. The completion of the Washington Virginia Electric Railway between the national capital and the great American mecca in June, 1896, and later the construction of a concrete highway between these points via Alexandria, materially changed this condition. The establishments of these routes placed Alexandria in the immediate line of travel and brought Alexandria, Washington Lodge and other historic places in that city within the compass of the human tide which flows with ever-increasing volume to the sacred shrine on the Potomac, eight miles below.

A very large proportion of the visitors to the home of Washington are Masons or their families. In consequence of this, it was not long after the establishment of railroad communication with the celebrated homestead that the demands upon the officers and members of the Lodge to gain admittance to the sanctum and view the relics grew to be a serious burden, and in a short while it became necessary to open its doors and place a cus-

todian in charge. The movement was vigorously opposed at first, but necessity finally compelled the favorable action. On May 1, 1907, Brother Park C. Timberman was appointed first custodian, which position he held until his death, February 10, 1911, when the present Brother George W. Zachary was duly installed. Like the superintendeney of Mount Vernon, though on a more limited seale, the position is one of great and constantly increasing responsibility, requiring the most sedulous care. The vandal and relic hunters are apparently everywhere and ready at all times to carry away the most worthless or the most valuable souvenir accessible. No plaee is too sacred, no risk too great for these invaders, and inereasing vigilance is the only possible safeguard against their insidious depredations.

During the first year the Lodge was open to the public (1907), only six hundred visitors sought admission, while in 1922 over forty thousand passed through its doors. In 1922 a night watehman was placed in the temple as an additional safeguard.

The installation of a custodian in the Lodge and the opening of its doors to the publie introdueed a new era. As a result of this ehanged condition many influential members of the Craft visited the old institution while on their pilgrimage to the home of Washington and became interested in the preservation of the relies. Observing the lack of fire protection for the relies which were eonsidered of inestimable valuc to the Craft at large, they invariably expressed the opinion that Alexandria was the logical site for a national memorial to Washington, the Mason; "a place," these sojourners said, "so inseparably associated with him as a man and a Mason, should be made the meeca for the Ameriean Fraternity."

Most of these suggestions, however, were made with a view to protecting the possessions of the Lodge and not with any idea of forming a national Masonic Assoeiation or society.

After mueh delay, the subjeet being taken up in the Lodge and fully diseussed, it was finally determined that no movement which had the sole objeet of procuring better quarters for the Lodge or greater seeurity for its possessions at the expense of others was consistent with true Masonic prineiples. It was argued that Washington Lodge, owning its temple and frce from debt, eould not eonsistently ask the Masons of the United States to eontribute to the ereetion of a more luxurious home for their comfort without identification in some way regardless of the objeets in view. This being the sensc of the Lodge, a committee was appointed to fully investigate the subject, and, as a result of their report, eleven members of the local Fraternity were selected to eompose what should be known as the Loeal Memorial Temple Committee.

This committee consisted of Leopold Ruben, Chairman, Dr. William M. Smith, J. K. M. Norton, Edward H. Kemper, Louis C. Barley, Samuel W. Pitts, Robert W. Fuller, Robt. W. Arnold, Alfred G. Uhler, Charles H.

Callahan and J. E. Shinn, the Worshipful Master of Alexandria-Washington Lodge. Charles H. Callahan was elected Secretary, and desk room for the committee was provided in his office with Miss Jessica Callahan, daughter of the Secretary, as temporary assistant. Miss Callahan, having other employment, conducted the correspondence at night under the supervision of her father until the installation of Miss Elsie M. Hamilton as permanent stenographer and assistant to the Secretary. The great mass of correspondence which opened the way and kept the Masons of America in touch with the Memorial project in the years of its struggling infancy, was performed by these very faithful and very efficient young ladies.

In connection with the early work of this movement, another item of information, which ought to be recorded to preserve the details, is the part played by the ladies along other lines and in other agencies. In the beginning it became necessary to raise a large initial fund, which was accomplished by holding a bazaar or fair. At the head of this enterprise was placed the late Mrs. Kate Carlin, a sister of Ex-Governor Pattison (deceased) of Pennsylvania, with Miss Cora Cochran as her assistant. The bazaar, under their supervision, was a success, and sufficient funds were raised to start the movement without encumbering the local lodges. Since then Miss Cochran has managed every entertainment of the local committee, including the entertainments for the memorial meetings, with a corps of lady assistants and without the slightest remuneration, contributing by their efforts no small share to the success which has marked the progress of the movement. Suitable resolutions were adopted by the Lodge, giving the committee full power in the premises, and Most Worshipful Joseph W. Eggleston, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, was requested to approve the movement and to assist in the organization of a National Memorial Association.

Endorsing the committee's plan, Most Worshipful Eggleston, in the fall of 1909, extended the first invitation to the several Grand Masters of the United States to assemble in Alexandria on the 22nd of February, 1910, for the purpose of organizing a National Masonic Memorial Association with the object of erecting a memorial to Washington, the Mason. This letter was followed by an urgent appeal from the Lodge, and as a result of these communications eighteen representatives of Grand Lodges assembled in the Masonic Temple in Alexandria at the appointed time, February 22, 1910, and with Most Worshipful William B. McChesney, who had succeeded Brother Eggleston in the Grand East, presiding, began the serious consideration of the subject in question.

Grand Master McChesney, in opening the convention, gave the movement his unqualified endorsement. He said in part:

By the grace of God and the invitation of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, we are here today to form an organization, which we hope will be as lasting as the memory of him whose birthday we celebrate. In the beginning I wish to

state that this is a function entirely of Alexandria-Washington Lodge. I, like other representatives from other Grand Jurisdictions, am an invited guest. They have conceived this to be something that is due the nation. Having, for their first Master, Worshipful Brother George Washington, they necessarily feel that he is of them and is theirs. They have priceless relics of his life surrounding them, and as they wish to preserve them for the benefit of Masonry in a national sense, propose to make this a national organization. If they desired to erect a building simply as an ornament to their city or for the comfort of their Lodge, the sale of these cherished heirlooms at public auction would yield a sum sufficient to build the finest temple in Virginia, but appreciating their history and believing that the other Grand Jurisdications feel as deeply interested in Brother Washington as they do, they come before you with this proposition, that the matter may be taken up as a national project.

After concluding his address, Most Worshipful McChesney, on motion, appointed the following committee on permanent organization: Honorable James D. Richardson, Supreme Grand Commander, Southern Jurisdiction, A. A. S. R., Chairman; General Thos. J. Shryock, Grand Master of Maryland; Delmar D. Darrah, Deputy Grand Master of Illinois; Henry Banks, Grand Master of Georgia; Henry H. Ross, Past Grand Master of Vermont; Thomas J. Day, Past Grand Master of Delaware; John H. Cowles, Grand Master of Kentucky; James R. Johnson, Grand Master of South Carolina; and Wm. H. Nichols, representative of the Grand Master of Texas; who after several hours of deliberation, reported:

WHEREAS Alexandria, Virginia, was the home town of George Washington, he being a member of its Council, a vestryman in Christ Church, and first Master of Alexandria Lodge, No. 22; Alexandria's citizens first celebrating his birthday, its soldiers, physicians, ministers and Masons ministering to him in life and death, the Alexandria-Washington Lodge, possessing, as priceless heirlooms, many of the personal effect and Masonic Treasures of this man, "whom Heaven left childless that a nation might call him father," and

WHEREAS, it has been aptly said that "until time shall be no more, will a test of the progress, which our race has made in wisdom and virtue, be derived from the veneration paid to the immortal name of Washington," now therefore be it

Resolved, first, that we approve and endorse the proposed erection of a Masonic Temple as a memorial to George Washington, under the auspices of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M., of Alexandria, Virginia.

That we pledge our earnest support to this commendable undertaking, and that all Grand Masters are earnestly requested to call the same to the attention of the lodges within their several jurisdictions, and urge upon them their hearty cooperation and assistance.

Done in the city of Alexandria, Virginia, on the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1910.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the time appointed for permanent organization, February 22, 1911, after which these signatures were attached:

Lawrence H. Lee, Grand Master of Alabama.
Oscar Lawler, Past Grand Master of California.
F. A. Verplank, Grand Master of Connecticut.
Thos. J. Day, Grand Master of Delaware.
George C. Ober, Grand Master of the District of Columbia.
Henry Banks, Grand Master of Georgia.
Delmar D. Darrah, D. G. M. of Illinois.
John H. Cowles, Grand Master of Kentucky.
Thomas J. Shryock, Grand Master of Maryland.
Allton H. Sherman, D. G. M. of New Jersey.
James R. Johnson, Grand Master of South Carolina.
James D. Richardson, Supreme Commander, Southern Jurisdiction A. A. S. R., P. G. M. of Tennessee.
Wm. H. Nichols, P. G. M. of Texas, representing T. C. Yantis, G. M. of Texas.
Henry R. Ross, Grand Secretary, representing the Grand Master of Vermont.
Wm. B. McChesney, Grand Master of Virginia.
Henry E. Burnham, P. G. M. of New Hampshire.
Frank Wells Clarke, Grand Master of West Virginia.
Wm. S. Linton, for Arthur M. Hume, Grand Master of Michigan.

Thirteen years have gone behind since this devoted band of Freemasons, representing eighteen jurisdictions, assembled in the sanctum of Alexandria-Washington Lodge to consider its proposal to erect a Memorial to Washington the Mason, as recorded in the foregoing chapter. In point of numbers it was not an imposing assembly and, with the exception of the serious and determined manner in which those present considered the subject, was not calculated to impress one as significant of great results. All around these high-purposed men were the revered heirlooms of Washington. Many of these inanimate objects had received his kindly touch, and others had been intimately associated with him in life and had come to the Lodge as gratuities from his relatives and friends. The Master's chair he had presented to the Lodge himself, while the old clock, long since silent, had once stood upon the mantelpiece in his bed-chamber and was perhaps the first and last object to meet his glance upon arising or retiring, now pointing to the hour and minute of his dissolution, was the gift of his faithful wife. There

on the wall was the strong and benevolent face of Lord Fairfax, his early employer, his preceptor and patron, and there was Lafayette, his noble compatriot, and Edmund Randolph, who, as Grand Master of Virginia, had appointed him Charter Master of the Lodge. There also was his old and intimate friend, Dr. James Craik, and close by Craik was his own image from the skillful brush of Williams—all looking down upon the scene from a background of canvas as if conscious of its import. Such, briefly stated, was the environment which gave inspiration to that group of zealous craftsmen who approved the object of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, to organize the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association on February 22, 1910. No man present on that occasion can ever forget it. The spirit of Washington and his Masonic compeers seemed to pervade every recess of the building and to lend enchantment to the great object in view.

Following this meeting on May 10, 1910, Grand Master McChesney sent this circular letter to the various Grand Masters in the United States accompanied by a prospectus containing a synopsis of the proposed organization:

STAUNTON, VA., *May* 7, 1910.

TO THE MASONS OF THE UNITED STATES:

In compliance with an invitation extended by Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, A. F. & A. M. of Alexandria, Va., I had, on February 22nd, 1910, the pleasure of attending, and the distinguished honor of presiding over a meeting called for the purpose of organizing a National Association to assist in erecting a memorial to Washington, the Mason, at Alexandria, Virginia. There assembled on that occasion eighteen duly accredited representatives of Grand Lodges, who were enthusiastic over the proposition and proceeded at once to formulate a plan for the organization, as is fully set forth in this prospectus. You will observe that the Association is to be national in its character, every Grand Jurisdiction standing on an equal footing in the Memorial Association, with equal rights and privileges.

As Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, I fully endorse the movement and will render any assistance in my power to make it a success and worthy of our illustrious brother, George Washington. It should be expressly understood that the Grand Lodge of Virginia will take her place in the Memorial Association when perfected on an equal footing with other Grand Lodges and will neither receive nor expect special rights, meeting as always on the level. This movement, one so long delayed, will, I believe, appeal to every member of the Craft, and I heartily commend it to every Grand Lodge and to every individual Mason as worthy of favorable consideration.

Faithfully and fraternally yours,

WILLIAM B. MCCHESNEY,
Grand Master.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSOCIATION

Pursuant to the agreement of February 22, 1910, the meeting for organizing the permanent association was held February 21 and 22, 1911. This session, like that of 1910, was congregated and presided over by Most Worshipful William B. McChesney, Grand Master of Masons in Virginia. Upon the conclusion of the opening ceremonies, the Chair ordered the roll-call by states, and the following representatives responded:

A. B. Ashley, G. M. of Illinois; Henry H. Ross, G. S. of Vermont; Thomas J. Day, P. G. M. of Delaware; John H. Cowles, P. G. M. of Kentucky; James R. Johnson, G. M. of South Carolina; F. E. Harrison, P. G. M. of South Carolina; Wm. B. McChesney, G. M. of Virginia; John Hull, G. M. of North Dakota; Wyndham Stokes, G. M. of West Virginia; W. H. L. Odell, P. D. G. M. of Massachusetts; Henry Banks, P. G. M. of Georgia; M. J. Hull, P. G. M. of Nebraska; Wm. L. Andrews, D. G. M. of Virginia; Senator Geo. E. Chamberlain, representing G. M. of Oregon; Hon. W. R. Ellis, representing Grand Lodge of Oregon; J. H. McLeary, representing G. M. of Porto Rico; R. T. W. Duke, Jr., P. G. M. of Virginia; Arthur H. Armington, P. G. M. of Rhode Island; Robert R. Burnam, G. M. of Kentucky; Robert C. Stockton, representative of Kentucky; Randolph B. Chapman, G. M. of Connecticut; F. W. Havens, Grand Secretary of Connecticut; Richard N. Hackett, G. M. of North Carolina; G. Roscoe Swift, G. M. of Michigan; James E. Dillon, D. G. M. of Michigan; Lawrence H. Lee, G. M. of Alabama; Geo. A. Beauchamp of Alabama; A. B. McGaffey, G. M. of Colorado; Henry L. Ballou, G. M. of Vermont; Alexander A. Sharp, G. M. of Kansas; Hon. Samuel Pasco, representing G. M. of Florida; Thos. J. Shyrock, G. M. of Maryland; Julius F. Sachase of Pennsylvania; John Albert Blake, P. G. M. of Massachusetts, and J. Claude Keeper, G. M. of the District of Columbia.

Immediately after roll-call the Chair, on motion, appointed a Committee on Constitution, consisting of:

Jas. R. Johnson of South Carolina, Chairman; John Albert Blake of Massachusetts, A. B. Ashley of Illinois, Lawrence H. Lee of Alabama, John J. Hull of North Dakota, Robert R. Burnam of Kentucky, Henry Banks of Georgia, R. T. W. Duke of Virginia, and W. R. Ellis of Oregon.

The committee retired and in due time reported the result of its labors. Adopting the preamble agreed upon in 1910, it presented for consideration a draft of a constitution and by-laws, containing fourteen sections. The original of this instrument had been prepared in the interim between the meetings in February, 1910 and 1911, by Charles H. Callahan, the local secretary, and is still in his possession. At the suggestion of Brother James R. Johnson, the Association was given the name of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, the name it now bears.

Immediately after the adoption of the preliminary constitution the council proceeded with the election of officers for the permanent Association. Upon motion the rules were suspended, and Most Worshipful Thomas J. Shryock, Grand Master of Masons in Maryland, nominated by Past Grand Master Judge R. T. W. Duke, Jr., representative of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, was unanimously elected and installed as the First President of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association. Accepting the position with its grave responsibilities, General Shryock gave assurance of his high appreciation of the unusual honor conferred upon him, pledging his best efforts to the interest of the undertaking. He urged active cooperation in every Grand Jurisdiction to further the interest and make the movement a success, after which the following were nominated and elected for a term of two years:

James M. Lamberton, S. G. D. of Pennsylvania, First Vice-President; James R. Johnson, P. G. M. of South Carolina, Second Vice-President; Albert B. McGaffey, P. G. M. of Colorado, Third Vice-President; Albert B. Ashley, P. G. M. of Illinois, Fourth Vice-President; Lawrence H. Lee, P. G. M. of Alabama, Secretary; Dana J. Flanders, P. G. M. of Massachusetts, Treasurer; Rev. Wm. J. Morton, Rector of Christ Church, Chaplain; and the following were appointed to the subordinate offices by the President: H. K. Field, G. J. D. of Virginia, and J. Edwards Shinn, P. M. of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, Stewards: with George W. Zachary, Tiler and Custodian of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, Sentinel.

The convention concluded its labors at twelve o'clock on the twenty-second, when, after luncheon, the distinguished delegation was taken to Mount Vernon by special trains. Returning about 4 P. M., Alexandria-Washington Lodge was opened in due and ancient form and the Master Mason's Degree conferred. President Taft, with his aide, the late lamented Major Archibald Butt, arriving about 5.30 P. M., were received in the Lodge and presented from the East. He remained an interested observer of the work, expressing gratification and pleasure at being permitted to be present at such an important function, and later declared with enthusiasm that he had enjoyed every minute of the exercises.

The ceremonies closed with a banquet and celebration of the natal day of General George Washington by Alexandria-Washington Lodge, which the Association attended in a body, and it was in his address at this function that President Taft gave his first endorsement to the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.

It is impossible to give a full list of all the distinguished guests present or to enumerate their expressions of approval of the memorial undertaking. From every part of our great nation and from almost every calling and profession in life, the most distinguished representatives of the Craft assembled to lay the foundation for a permanent organization which will

stand not only as an eloquent testimonial of our veneration for Washington and his Masonic compeers, but to the energy and zeal of the present generation of Masons, assimilating the thought and welding in eloser union and fraternal bondage every section of our glorious republie.

The great and representative assembly of Masonie dignitaries whieh gathered to organize this association marked an era in the history of American Masonry. The character of those selected to lead the new Association is convineing evidence of the importanee of the undertaking, and their aceeptance of the duties and responsibilities should be ample endorsement to the Fraternity at large.

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION

General Shryoek being prevented by illness from attending, the second annual meeting of the Assoeiation was called to order at 10 A. M., Wednesday, February 21, 1912, by the first Viee-President, Right Worshipful James M. Lamberton.

At the conclusion of the opening ceremonies, Most Worshipful William L. Andrews, Grand Master of Virginia, in a well-timed and sympathetic address, welcomed the Association to the Jurisdietion of Virginia.

After reading the minutes, the roll was ealled by states and the representatives reeorded below responded to the call of their jurisdietion:

Lawrence H. Lee, P. G. M. of Alabama; Justen Holden, G. M. of Connecticut; George A. Kies, P. G. M. of Connecticut; Frank W. Havens, P. G. M. of Connecticut; Thos. J. Day, P. G. M. of Delaware; J. Claude Keiper, P. G. M., and Ben W. Murch, G. M., of the District of Columbia; Geo. M. Napier, G. M., and T. H. Jeffries, P. G. M., of Georgia; A. B. Ashley, P. G. M. of Illinois; Martin A. Morrison, representative from Indiana; John H. Cowles, P. G. M. of Kentucky; Jas. E. Dillon, G. M., and Francis D. Clarke, representative of Michigan; John Albert Blake, P. G. M., and Wm. H. L. Odell, D. D. G. M., of Massachusetts; Wm Boothe Price, representative of Maryland; J. T. Carter, representative from New Hampshire; Wm. B. McKoy, G. M., and John W. Cotton, P. G. M., of North Carolina; Wm. L. Gorgas, G. M., Jas. M. Lamberton, G. S. D., and Julius F. Sachse, of Pennsylvania; Cornelius B. Parker, representative of Porto Rico; Wendell R. Davis, acting G. M., and Arthur H. Armington, representative, of Rhode Island; Jas. R. Johnson, P. G. M., and F. E. Harrison, P. G. M., of South Carolina; Henry L. Ballou, G. M. of Vermont; William L. Andrews, G. M., and Wm. B. McChesney, P. G. M., of Virginia.

At the conelusion of the roll-call, the aeting president appointed the following committees:

Committee of Revision of Constitution: Jas. R. Johnson, of South Carolina, Chairman; John Albert Blake, of Massachusetts; Albert B. Ashley, of Illinois; William L. Gorgas, of Pennsylvania; George M. Napier, of Georgia; John H. Cowles, of Kentucky; William B. McChesney, of Virginia; James E. Dillon, of Michigan.

Committee on By-Laws: J. Claude Keiper, G. M. of the District of Columbia, Chairman; William Boothe Price, of Maryland; William L. Andrews, of Virginia; Justen Holden, of Connecticut.

These committees, by resolution, were merged into one under the title of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Committee on Seal: Henry L. Ballou, Vermont; William B. McKoy, North Carolina; C. B. Parker, Porto Rico; Wendell R. Davis, Rhode Island; Ben W. Mureh, District of Columbia.

Committee on Rules and Order of Business: Thomas J. Day, Delaware; George A. Kies, Connecticut; John W. Cotton, North Carolina; T. A. Jeffries, Georgia; Wm. H. L. Odell, Massachusetts; F. E. Harrison, South Carolina; Francis D. Clarke, Michigan.

Immediately after appointment the several committees retired and began the consideration of the subjects assigned, and late in the evening the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws announced its readiness to report, followed in due time by the other committees. Chairman James R. Johnson, in presenting the revised constitution to the convention, announced that the joint committee had decided to change the title of the document from "Constitution" to "Constitution and By-Laws." The instrument was then taken up and considered by sections, finally approved as a whole, and laid over for ratification in 1913.

The second annual convention then, after prayer by the Reverend Harry Marvin Canter of Alexandria, adjourned, and President Taft, with his aide, Brother Archibald Butt, both of whom had been interested guests, accompanied the Association on their annual pilgrimage to Mount Vernon to place a wreath upon the tomb of Washington.

Few, if any, legislative bodies have ever considered the problems of state with more diligent, dignified and thoughtful care than was given to this subject by the representatives of the Grand Lodges present and participating in the organization of this, the first National Masonic Association in the history of the American Order. National in scope and representative in character, it accords special privileges to none and equal rights to all Grand Jurisdictions, Sovereign or Supreme Grand Bodies, who officially identify themselves with the organization.

At the meeting in 1913 the constitution, held over from 1912, was laid before the convention and, after thorough discussion, was ratified without material change. Some suggestions relating to the best methods of collecting the fund were made, but no definite plan agreed upon for several years. During this time the Association devoted its efforts mainly to increasing its membership, and in this they were greatly encouraged. It was largely a work of education, and of creating sufficient interest in the remote jurisdic-

tions to induce the Grand Lodges to send representatives was no easy task. But that the collection of the necessary fund would be materially simplified if this could be accomplished was the opinion of those in charge, and subsequent results have proven the wisdom of their judgment. The most encouraging feature of these years of seeming inactivity was in the constantly increasing numbers of representatives in attendance at the annual meetings. At the preliminary meeting in 1910 there were only eighteen delegates present; in 1911, twenty-three; in 1912, twenty-seven; in 1913, thirty-six; 1914, forty-five; and at the last meeting in 1923, over one hundred. At this time (1923) only one Grand Lodge has failed to endorse the movement, and it is confidently expected that this Grand Body will join when the nature of the Association is thoroughly understood.

In the death of the first President, Most Worshipful Thomas J. Shryock, in 1917, the Association sustained a serious loss. Aggressive and efficient, with over thirty years' experience as Grand Master of Maryland, he had thrown the full weight of his influence and untiring energy into the enterprise and lost no opportunity to foster its interest.

To fill the place of such a capable and persevering leader was no easy task, but the old adage that there is always a man for the place proved true in this instance as it has in many others, and the Association found an ideal successor to Brother Shryock in Colonel Louis A. Watres, P. G. M. of Pennsylvania. Prudent, sagacious and determined, with a long record of successful achievements in public and fraternal circles, he has by his example and precept revitalized the whole project, injecting into the work the spirit of his own optimism and incomparable energy. The movement under Brother Watres' direction has been reduced to an organized system for enlightening the masses of the fraternity in the objects and nature of the Association and collecting the fund. In 1921 the constitution was slightly amended to meet the conditions which had developed since its ratification in 1913, and in 1923 the Association was incorporated under the laws of Virginia. The following extracts from the constitution and by-laws will give further information concerning the nature of the Association as it now stands.

CONSTITUTION

Article II

Section 1. The objects of this Association shall be to erect and maintain in the City of Alexandria, Virginia, a suitable Memorial Temple to George Washington, the Mason, one which shall express in durability and beauty the exalted and undying esteem of the Freemasons of the United States for him in whose memory it shall stand through the coming years,

Section 3. To provide a place where the several Grand Jurisdictions, members of the Association, may perpetuate, in imperishable form, the memory and achievements of the men whose distinguished service, zealous attachment, and unswerving fidelity to the principles of our Institution merit particular and lasting reward.

Section 4. To create, foster, and diffuse a more intimate fraternal spirit, understanding and intercourse between the several Grand Jurisdictions and Sovereign Grand Bodies throughout the United States and her insular possessions, members of this Association; to cherish, maintain and extend the wholesome influence and example of our illustrious dead.

Article III—*Membership*

Section 1. The membership of this Association shall be divided into three classes: Active, Associate and Honorary.

The Active Members of the Association shall be the Grand Lodges of the United States and her insular possessions, which have joined this Association, each Member Grand Lodge to be represented at the meetings of the Association by its Grand Master or his proxy, and by other duly authorized and accredited representatives.

The Associate Members of the Association shall be each Life Member, whether an individual or a Sovereign, Grand or subordinate body in Masonry in the United States and her insular possessions, and all others who officially participated in the formation of this Association at the meetings in 1910-11 and 1912.

The Honorary Members of the Association shall be those whom the Association, at its regular meetings, by unanimous ballot, as a special and particular honor, may elect Honorary Members; which membership, however, shall not confer any of the rights and privileges accorded the Active and Associate Members of this Association.

Section 2. Any Member of the Association who shall be legally deprived of the rights and benefits of Masonry shall, by virtue of such action, be deprived of all rights and privileges of Members of this Association, and shall not be admitted to any of the meetings of the Association nor participate in any of the transactions of its business.

BY-LAWS

Article II—*Meetings*

Section 1—*Regular Meetings.* The Association shall meet annually at Alexandria, Virginia, on the 21st and 22nd days of February in the Memorial Temple, when built, and in the hall of Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, A. F. A. M., until the completion of the Temple; provided that when the 21st or 22nd of February shall fall on Sunday, said meeting shall be held on the following Monday and continue until adjournment.

Section 2—Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association may be called by the President, or upon the request of the Grand Masters of at least seven Member Grand Lodges, to transact urgent business requiring immediate attention, in which case each Active Member of the Association shall have at least thirty days' notice in writing.

Section 3—Voting. Each Life Member, having paid to the Association the sum of at least one hundred dollars ($100.00), whether an individual, a Grand Lodge, subordinate lodge, or any Sovereign or constituent body in Masonry, shall be privileged to cast one vote either by person or by duly authorized representative in writing; or in all cases excepting that of an individual, by a representative duly authorized in writing, under seal of the Lodge or constituent body; *provided*, however, that no person shall act as proxy for more than one body; and *provided, further*, that whenever a roll-call is demanded by the representative of one or more Active Members of the Association, the roll of Active Members only shall be called, each Active Member being entitled to one vote.

The Masons of America are contributing the fund to erect the Memorial. The officers, directors and committees in charge of the enterprise are their trustees and servants, delegated by the Memorial Association to execute their orders. In view of this, we have thought it proper to not only give their names and the localities in which they live but to submit for general information a limited biographical sketch and, where possible, photographs of the present officers, board of directors, architects and contractors.

HON. LOUIS A. WATRES

OFFICERS

HON. LOUIS A. WATRES, PRESIDENT

A summary of the activities of Hon. Louis Arthur Watres reveals a life crowded with service. In Masonry the record tells of him as Past Master of Peter Williamson Lodge No. 323, of Scranton; Grand Master of Masons of Pennsylvania, 1916 and 1917; Member of Committee on Masonic Home of Grand Lodge, 1910 to 1921; an Honorary Thirty-third Degree, A. A. S. R., Northern Jurisdiction; a member of Coeur de Lion Commandery; Keystone Consistory; Irem Shrine; and President of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association.

The military career of Colonel Watres covered twenty-two years of service, he having entered as a private in the National Guard of Pennsylvania. During that time he served as Colonel of the 11th Regiment Infantry; Colonel of the 13th Regiment Infantry; Division Judge Advocate; General Inspector of Rifle Practice; Member of the State Armory Board since its organization, and at present; and President for two years of the Pennsylvania National Guard Association.

A Republican in politics, he served nine years as County Solicitor; eight years as State Senator; Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania and President of the Board of Pardons four years, and held other positions of importance.

Included in his varied business interests were the building of the street railway from Scranton to Pittston, and from Scranton to Old Forge; the organization and development of the Spring Brook Water Supply Company and its forty-four subsidiaries. He is President of the Mansfield Water Company, of the Lackawanna Publishing Company, the Scranton Trust Company, County Savings Bank, Nay and Elmhurst Boulevard, Scranton Board of Trade, and Trustee of the American Surety Company of New York, and is interested in many other enterprises.

He takes an active and sympathetic part in the philanthropic work of his community; is President of the Lackawanna Branch of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, a Director of the Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Trustee of the Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Young Women's Christian Association, member of the Advisory Board of the Home for the Friendless, and for years President of the Boy Scout movement and one of its most earnest supporters.

JAMES E. DILLON
2d Vice Pres.

HARRY G. NOYES
3d Vice Pres.

JAMES R. JOHNSON
1st Vice Pres.

BERT S. LEE
4th Vice Pres.

J. CLAUDE KEIPER
Secretary-Treasurer

He has always been constructive and is accustomed to large things. Under his guidance and leadership the 13th Regiment Armory, the largest in the state, was erected. Under his management and leadership the Spring Brook Water Company grew from a sixty thousand dollar company to a twenty million dollar enterprise.

In every project for the common weal he is first in the thoughts of his fellow-citizens. His home life is ideal. From his door at Pen-y-Bryn he can view the historic and picturesque valley from which his gifted mother, who wrote under the *nom-de-plume* "Stella of Lackawanna," drew inspiration for her writings.

It is of interest, in connection with his presidency of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, that the parents of Louis Arthur Watres gave to the place in which he was born, amid the sheltering hills of northeastern Pennsylvania, the name of Mount Vernon.

JAMES R. JOHNSON, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

James R. Johnson was born at Charleston, S. C., 1862, and is prominent in mercantile as well as Masonic circles. While never seeking public office of any kind, he served in the City Council of Charleston for a number of years and, as chairman of the Finance Committee, took a leading part in civic improvements, and to him, this writer is informed, can be largely accredited the development of street and other civic improvements which have made Charleston one of the most attractive cities of the South and worthy of its romantic and historic past. He was made a Mason in 1893; is a member of various branches of both Rites, being a Thirtieth Degree S. R. A. O. N. of M. S., was elected G. M. of S. C. in 1910 and again in 1911; thrice illustrious G. M. of R. & S. M. of S. C. in 1903 and 1904; Potentate of Oasis Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., 1902. From the very first, G. M. Johnson has been a zealous and active supporter of the Memorial movement, attending all the meetings except one; was on the committee which reported the resolution endorsing the movement in 1910 and Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, February 22, 1911, taking a conspicuous part in the formation of the permanent organization; and with his colleagues, P. G. M. Frank E. Harrison and Geo. T. Bryan, has placed his Jurisdiction in the forefront of the Southern States, Virginia not excepted, in collecting the fund.

JAMES EDMUND DILLON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

James Edmund Dillon was born in Plantegenet, Ontario, 1859; moved to Michigan with his parents in 1870; is a pharmacist by profession; was raised in Baldwin Lodge, No. 274, F. & A. M., in 1892; was Worshipful Master in 1894–95; after serving in several subordinate positions, was

elected Grand Master of Michigan in 1911; received the Chapter degrees in Ioseo Chapter, No. 83, R. A. M., serving as High Priest in 1918–19; received the Council degrees in Sahgonahkato Council, No. 58, at Alpena; is a member of Bay City Commandery, No. 26, K. T., and of Bay City Consistory, A. A. S. R., and received the thirty-third degree honorary for the Northern Jurisdiction at New York, 1917. Brother Dillon was one of the organizers of the Association and has been a zealous worker for the enterprise ever since. The Grand Lodge of Michigan made the first large appropriation to the Memorial Fund, and it was through his untiring efforts, supported by other strong influences, that the subscription was obtained when the movement was in its infancy.

HARRY G. NOYES, THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

Harry G. Noyes was born at Gorham, N. H., June 15, 1874, and was educated at Gorham High School, Westbrook Seminary, Portland, Me., Tufts College and Boston University Law School. He served several years as Master of Gorham Lodge No. 73, passed through the chairs in North Star Commandery, served as Deputy Lecturer of the 5th Masonic District and later as District Deputy Grand Master, and as Grand Master of New Hampshire for two years, and was a member and officer in the Grand Commandery and in the Consistory. In 1922 he was crowned a thirty-third at Cleveland. He also served one year as Grand Patron of New Hampshire of the Order of Eastern Star. He has practiced law for the past twenty-five years and has served many years as Judge of the Municipal Court at Gorham. He is also chairman of the M. S. A.

BERT S. LEE, FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT

Bert S. Lee is a native of Missouri and is a descendant of the celebrated Virginia family of that name. For over ten years he has been President of the Springfield Grocery Company, the largest wholesale grocery firm in southwestern Missouri. He is treasurer of the Board of Stewards, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church South; former President of the Springfield Chapter of Sons of the American Revolution; member of the Chamber of Commerce, Country Rotary Club; Court of Honor of the Boy Scouts in Springfield and member of the National Council; and Treasurer of the Springfield Masonic Temple Association. He is a Past Master of Gate Temple Lodge; was District Deputy Grand Lecturer from 1910 to 1912; was appointed officer in the Grand Lodge 1912, advanced and was elected Grand Master, October, 1922. He was elected Grand Commander K. T. 1911 and is Deputy Grand Master of the General Grand Council. He is a member of the A. A. S. R. and President of the Scottish Rite Club at Springfield. His Masonic history is full and replete with all the honors the fraternity in Missouri can bestow upon a favorite son.

J. CLAUDE KEIPER, SECRETARY-TREASURER

J. Claude Keiper, who, like the First and Second Vice-Presidents, was one of the founders of the Association, was born in Pennsylvania in 1869 and is a lawyer by profession. In February, 1921, Brother Lawrence H. Lee, who had served the Association as Secretary continuously and most efficiently since its organization, felt impelled by reason of pressure of private business and distance from the central headquarters to resign from that position, and Brother Keiper was unanimously elected as his successor. Upon the resignation from the office of Treasurer in July, 1921, of Brother John H. Cowles, who had most capably filled this office for many years and who, in addition to securing a very considerable part of the first funds raised, remains to this date the largest individual contributor to the funds of the Association, Brother Keiper was appointed to fill the unexpired term. At the meeting of the Association in 1922, the offices of Secretary and Treasurer were combined, and he was elected to fill both offices with the title of Secretary-Treasurer. Raised in Columbia Lodge, No. 3, Washington, D. C., 1895, he has filled successively the various intermediate offices and was elected and installed as Grand Master of the District, December, 1910. He was High Priest of Mount Vernon Chapter, No. 3, R. A. M., in 1901, Commander of Washington Commandery, No. 1, K. T., 1908–09, and is a member of Almas Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., all of the District of Columbia; and a member and officer of all the Scottish Rite bodies of the District, being at this writing Wise Master of Evangelist Chapter, Rose Croix. He received the thirty-third degree of the Rite in October, 1921. Possessed of tireless energy and a genius for detail work, he has filled the various offices to which he has been called with conspicuous ability, his term as the executive officer of the several bodies being especially successful.

WALTER L. STOCKWELL

W. L. DANIELS

ALBERT E. BOYNTON

CHAS. H. CALLAHAN

COL. GEORGE M. NAPIER

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

WALTER L. STOCKWELL

Walter L. Stockwell was born at Anoka, Minnesota, January 12, 1868, his parents being among the pioneers of that state. After passing through the common and high schools of Anoka he entered the University of Minnesota, from which he graduated in June, 1889. Moving to North Dakota, he for years engaged in educational work, being Principal of Schools at St. Thomas, North Dakota, 1889 to 1891; Superintendent of Schools at Grafton, N. Dakota, 1891–93; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, North Dakota, 1903 to 1911.

He received his Master Mason's degree in 1891, R. A. in 1892, K. T. in 1893, and is a member of A. A. S. R. and member of the Mystic Shrine. After passing through the chairs in the various subordinate bodies, he was elected Grand Master, A. F. and A. M., 1902–03, Grand High Priest, R. A. M., 1923, Grand Commander, K. T. (honorary), 1922, and Grand Patron, O. E. S., 1920–21. He has been a member of the Executive Committee, Masonic Service Association, since 1918, and Director of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association since 1921. He is President of the Board of Trustees of Fargo Public Library and member of the local and state Y. M. C. A. boards and is Grand Secretary and Grand Recorder of the Grand Lodge and Grand Commandery of North Dakota. This record shows a life of constant service and is, on its face, evidence of the intrinsic worth of the subject.

W. L. DANIELS

William L. Daniels, of New Jersey, is a retired business man and has been active in Masonic work for many years. He was raised in Bay View Lodge No. 146, New Jersey, December, 1901. Passing up the line of officers, he became master of that lodge in 1908. He served as District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth District from 1910 to 1916, in which year he was elected Junior Grand Warden. Filling all the subordinate offices successively, he was elected Grand Master in April, 1919. He is a thirty-third degree A. A. S. R., Northern Jurisdiction. He has taken an active and important part in the Memorial enterprise and it is largely through his efforts that the Grand Jurisdiction of New Jersey ranks among the first in raising its quota for the Memorial fund.

ALBERT E. BOYNTON

Senator Albert E. Boynton was born at Oroville, California, on October 9, 1875, and received his preliminary education in the Oroville Union

High School and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1900. Still retaining his legal residence at Oroville where he has business interests, he resides in San Francisco. He served as trustee of the City of Oroville in 1906–07; was elected to the State Senate in 1906 from the Sixth District and served continuously until 1915; was President *pro tem.* California Senate, 1911 to 1915. He was Republican Elector in 1916 and in 1920, and in 1919 he was appointed, by Governor Stephens of California, chairman of the California Committee on Efficiency and Economy. He has been a member of the State Board of Prison Directors since 1920, and is chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He served as president of the Commonwealth Club of California, 1918–19; is a member of the Sutter Club of Sacramento and of the University, Olympic, Union League, Commonwealth, Commercial and Masonic Clubs of San Francisco. He is a member of the San Francisco, California, and American Bar Associations.

He was made a Mason in Oroville Lodge No. 103 at Oroville, California, May 25, 1897, and passed through the line of offices of the above lodge. He is a member of the R. A. C. and R. and S. M. In April, 1923, he was elected and installed Grand Commander, K. T., of California. He is a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; St. Francis Conclave No. 15, Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, of which he was sovereign in 1922; San Francisco Pyramid No. 1, A. E. O. S.; Order of the Eastern Star, and one of the charter members of the Masonic Club of San Francisco. He was Orator of the Grand Lodge of California, F. & A. M., in 1919–20, and is the present Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of California.

CHARLES H. CALLAHAN

Charles H. Callahan was born at Aquia Mills, Stafford County, Virginia, on August 22, 1858. In 1875 his parents moved to Fairfax County, where he was educated in the public schools. Moving to Alexandria about 1889, he was elected Deputy Commissioner of Revenue of that city in 1895. In 1898 he was elected Commissioner and has served continuously in that office to the present time without opposition. He was raised in Alexandria-Washington Lodge No. 22, A. F. and A. M., in 1904, passed up the line of offices and was elected Worshipful Master in December, 1909, and served two terms. He was District Deputy of District No. 1 in 1913, and was elected Grand Junior Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Virginia in 1918. Passing through the several intermediate stations, he was elected Deputy Grand Master in 1922, which position he now occupies. He is an honorary member of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina; Constitutional Lodge, Beverly, England; Liberty Lodge, Beverly, Massachusetts; and Andrew Jackson Lodge in Alexandria. He is a member of Mount Vernon Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., Alexandria Consistory, A. A. S. R., Aeca Temple,

A. A. O. M. S., and of Martha Washington Chapter, O. E. S. of Alexandria. He is a life member of the Memorial Association, with which organization he had been connected from its inception, and has served continuously as local secretary from the organization in 1909 to the present time. He wrote the resolutions adopted by the representatives at the preliminary meeting in 1910, and the constitution of the Association, which, after slight changes, was reported in 1911 and ratified in 1912. He is the author of "Washington the Man and the Mason," a memorial to Washington, and of numerous short sketches of an historic nature. In 1923 he received the first gold medal awarded by the Alexandria Kiwanis Club to the citizen having rendered the most distinguished service to the city during the year 1922-23.

COLONEL GEORGE M. NAPIER

Colonel George M. Napier was born on farm in Walker County, Georgia. His ancestors were among the early settlers in Virginia and his great-grandfather, Rene Napier, was born there. Col. Napier's grandfather had eight sons in the Confederate army, several of whom rose to distinction, among these being Captain Napier, father of the subject of this sketch. Colonel Napier received his education in the schools of Walker County, the Military College at Dahlonega, passed the bar examination and was admitted to practice in the courts of Georgia, after which he graduated with the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Georgia. He at one time owned and edited the *Walton News* and later founded the *Walter Tribune.* Colonel Napier is now the head of the well-known law firm of Napier, Wright and Wood, of Atlanta. In November, 1913, Governor John M. Slaton appointed him solicitor of the Stone Mountain Judicial Circuit and in 1914 he was elected to the same position, receiving more than 5,000 out of the 7,000 votes cast, and upon the death of the Circuit Judge he was tendered the vacant office but declined. Col. Napier is now the Attorney General of Georgia. He is an ex-president of the Commercial Law League of America, and is the second southern man ever to be honored with this office. His record in the Masonic fraternity is equally interesting as is his business and profession. He is a thirty-second degree A. A. S. R., member of the Commandery and of the Shrine and a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Georgia. Colonel Napier is also active in church and charitable work. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and teacher of its Bible Class and is now president of the Sunday School Board of the North Georgia Conference. For twenty-five years Colonel Napier has taken an active interest in Georgia military affairs and for nine years was Judge Advocate General of the Georgia National Guard with the rank of Colonel. Thus runs the summary of a useful life, although not half has been told or could be told in the space allotted.

OWEN SCOTT

MELVIN M. JOHNSON

ANDREW L. RANDELL

JUDGE WM. S. FARMER

ARTHUR K. LEE

OWEN SCOTT

Owen Scott was born at Effingham, Illinois, July 6, 1848, and was educated in the public schools. He is a member of Macon Lodge No. 8, Macon Chapter No. 21, R. A. M., Baumanior Commandery No. 9, K. T., all of Decatur, Illinois, and of the Scottish Rite at Springfield, Illinois. He was Worshipful Master, Effingham Lodge No. 149, and later of Wade Barney Lodge No. 512, Bloomington, Illinois; District Deputy Grand Master for the fifteenth district and on the Committee on Foreign Correspondence for six years; was Grand Orator in 1882 and 1907; was elected Junior Grand Warden in 1889, passed through the subordinate chairs and was elected Grand Master in 1895 and served until 1897. In 1921 he was elected Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Illinois and is still occupying that position with credit to himself and his jurisdiction.

MELVIN M. JOHNSON

Melvin M. Johnson is of "old New England" stock, being a descendant of Captain Edward Johnson, who came to this country in 1628 and was a noted author, explorer, surveyor and leader in civic affairs and who made the first map of the territory of Massachusetts colony, established the boundary line between Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and was one of the founders of the town of Woburn and Surveyor General of the Colonies. Melvin M. Johnson, the son of the Honorable B. B. Johnson, first mayor of the city of Waltham, Massachusetts, was born in that city on May 11, 1871. The degrees of Ph. B. and A. B. were conferred upon him by Tuft's College in 1892, and the degree of LL.B. *magna cum laude* by Boston University Law School in 1895. He was admitted to practice in the Massachusetts Courts in 1895, and in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1903. In 1895 he formed a law partnership with his father and since 1908 has been one of the firm of Johnson and North. He has never held political office. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the Massachusetts and Boston Bar Associations, and of Theta Delta Chi (general college fraternity), Phi Delta Phi (legal fraternity) and a Phi Beta Kappa, and of the Boston Athletic Association, Boston Masonic Club, Algonquin Club and the Tuft's College Club of Boston (ex-president). He is Vice-President and Director of the Engineering-Economics Foundation, Director of the New York Trap Rock Corporation, Trustee of the Farrington Memorial and several other corporations, as well as Professor of Law in Boston University and a Trustee of Tuft's College.

His Masonic record is equally interesting and is in part as follows: Master of Monitor Lodge of Waltham, Massachusetts, 1902 and 1903; District Deputy Grand Master, Fifth District, 1904 and 1905; Grand Marshal of Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, 1906–1908, Senior Grand

Warden, 1909, and Grand Master in 1914–1916. He is a member of Waltham R. A. C. of the R. & S. M. of the K. T. and an active thirty-third degree, A. A. S. R., Northern Masonic Jurisdiction. In 1919 and 1920 he represented the New England Division on the Executive Commission of the M. S. A., and from 1916 to 1920 inclusive was Vice-President of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, since which time he has been a director and member of the Executive Committee of this Association. This brief review shows a life crowded with large responsibilities, and the constantly ascending scale proves to the observant mind the mental capacity and moral status of this worthy son of New England.

WILLIAM S. FARMER

William S. Farmer was born at Hailesborough, St. Lawrence County, New York, July 18, 1861, and was educated in the public schools at Hailesborough and at Wesleyan Seminary, at Gouverneur, New York. He studied law with the late Judge Vasco P. Abbott at Gouverneur and in 1882 was admitted to the bar at the General Term of Supreme Court at Saratoga, N. Y. While a law student, he was clerk to the Surrogate's Court of St. Lawrence County. In 1889, he located at Kinball, South Dakota, where he engaged in the practice of law and as Vice President and Managing Director of the Farmers and Traders Bank of that place. He returned east and engaged in the practice of law at Syracuse, New York, in 1891, and was senior member of the law firm of W. S. & H. H. Farmer for a number of years and until 1915, when he was appointed judge of Municipal Court, which position he still holds.

Masonically, he is a member of Central City Lodge, No. 305, at Syracuse, New York, and was worshipful master in 1899–1900. He is also a member of Central City Chapter, Commandery, and of the A. & A. S. Rite. He was crowned honorary thirty-third at Boston, in September, 1918. He has been an active member of the Grand Lodge of New York since 1900, was District Deputy Grand Master for the Onondaga-Cortland-Madison District for three years; Commissioner of Appeals of Grand Lodge in 1908, and Chief Commissioner the following year. In 1910 he was elected Junior Grand Warden and, passing up the line, was elected Most Worshipful Grand Master of the State of New York in 1918. While Grand Master in 1919, he attended the Peace Jubilee Session of the Grand Lodge of England as its guest and responded to the address of welcome for the United States in Albert Hall, June 27, 1919.

He became a member of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association in 1919, and was one of the incorporators. He is a director and a member of the Executive Committee and State Chairman for the Grand Lodge of New York.

ARTHUR K. LEE

Arthur K. Lee was born at Neligh, Nebraska, September 22, 1882, and is a graduate of the high school of that city. In 1902, he obtained a position at Cheyenne, Wyoming, as clerk and stenographer and later became private secretary to the Governor, Assistant Bank Examiner, and at present is a state senator.

In 1909 he moved to Thermopolis, Wyoming, entering the banking business and is at present President of the National Bank of Commerce, Casper, Thermopolis State Bank; First National Bank of Basin, and Manderson State Bank, Manderson, Wyoming, and is president of other corporations.

He is Past Master of Malta Lodge No. 17, Thermopolis, Wyoming, Past Grand High Priest, R. A. M., and Past Eminent Commander, Knights Templar; member of the Mystic Shrine; Past Grand Master of Wyoming A. F. & A. M.; State Chairman, George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association; and elected February 22, 1923, as a director.

ANDREW L. RANDELL

Andrew L. Randell was born in Dennison, Texas, August 15, 1880, and is the son of Hon. C. B. Randell (still living) and Anna M. Randell. His father represented his district in Congress for many years and became distinguished among the leading statesmen of that period. The subject of this sketch resided in his native state until 1923, when he moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and only recently to Washington, D. C. He was educated in the public schools and in Austin College, Texas, the University of Texas, and at Princeton. He received his academic degree from Princeton and studied law at the University of Texas and holds the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He is still a member of the law firm of Randell and Randell of Sherman, Texas. A large part of Andrew Randell's active life has been devoted to public, quasi-public and fraternal affairs. He has also been actively interested in education and served as president of the board of trustees of Austin College, from which he resigned to take up his present work as executive secretary and manager of the Masonic Service Association. From early manhood, though not holding office, he has taken an active interest in political matters in Texas. He is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity and belongs to many social, golf, athletic and masonic clubs in different parts of the country. He is a member of Travis Lodge, 117, A. F. and A. M.; Sherman Chapter, No. 61, R. A. M., and Invisible Commandery, No. 13, K. T., all in Sherman, Texas, and to Dallas Consistory, No. 2, and to Hella Temple of the Shrine in Dallas. He served as Grand Master of Texas from December, 1920, to December,

1921. He is an honorary member of several Grand Lodges and other Masonic bodies and clubs in various parts of the country, which perhaps indicates best of all his wide and favorable acquaintance with the fraternity at large. He is chairman of the Masonic Education and Service Committee of the Grand Lodge of Texas and a Director of the Masonic Home and School in that state. From this brief summary the reader will readily see that Andrew Randell's life has been crowded with worthy activities. A veritable human dynamo, he is alive to and in sympathy with every laudable enterprise of the fraternity in a progressive sense. When asked what was the most important event of his life, he replied with evident pride and satisfaction, "When I married Miss Vera Harrison."

HELMLE AND CORBETT, ARCHITECTS

This well-known New York firm of architects are the designers of the Memorial building and in conjunction with Messrs. Osgood and Osgood, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, are supervising its construction. The firm consists of Mr. Frank J. Helmle, born in Marietta, Ohio, 1867, Mr. Harvey W. Corbett, born in San Francisco, California, in 1870, and Mr. William McMurray, born in the old city of Williamsburg, now a part of greater New York, in 1867. Messrs. Helmle and Corbett enjoy an international reputation in their profession. Their work is represented in many of the large buildings in NewYork, such as the Bossert Hotel, Williamsburg Savings Bank, Lawyers Title and Trust Company, the Bush Building and also the Bush Building in London, Maryland Institute in Baltimore, Municipal Group in Springfield, Massachusetts, the Brooklyn Masonic Temple, and a number of other public and private buildings throughout this country. Mr. Corbett, after graduating in an American school of architecture, took a post-graduate course in the Academy of Fine Arts in Paris, after which he made an exhaustive study of the ancient buildings of Italy, Greece and Egypt. He has been awarded medals by several foreign institutes and is, perhaps, the most profound student of the science of his profession in this country. Mr. McMurray, as representative of the firm in the construction of the temple, stands among the foremost experts in his line, and Mr. Edward Brown, resident inspector, representing the architects in the building, has also had a long and varied experience in the construction of large buildings, for which reason he was selected for this work. We may say here, as a matter of information, that the Memorial is modeled after the famous beacon towers which stood at the entrance of harbors to guide the ancient mariners.

SIDNEY J. OSGOOD

EUGENE OSGOOD

CONSULTING ARCHITECTS

Osgood and Osgood, Masonic Temple Specialists, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, are the Consulting Architects, representing the Board of Directors in the construction of the Memorial. This firm has been in continuous professional practice for over forty-five years and has designed many notable Masonic temples in this country and in Canada.

Mr. Sidney J. Osgood, senior member, has been a life-long Masonic patron and is a life member of the American Institute of Architects.

Mr. Eugene Osgood is a thirty-third degree Mason and a Masonic executive, having served his lodge as Master and his consistory as Commander. He received his architectural training at Cornell University.

Osgood and Osgood are at present also the architects for these other important Masonic structures; namely, temples in Canton, Ohio, South Bend, Indiana, and Grand Rapids, Michigan. This firm is considered among the leading specialists on designing and construction of Masonic buildings in America.

PERCY CRANFORD

THE CONTRACTORS

The Memorial is being erected by the Cranford Company of Washington, D. C. This organization was established soon after the close of the War between the States by Major H. L. Cranford, a veteran of the Union Army. Upon the death of the senior member, his sons, Messrs. Joseph and Percy Cranford, who had been associated with him in the business during the latter years of his life, succeeded to the business and now constitute the company. Major Cranford was a pioneer in the asphalt paving industry and fully 75 per cent of this class of street work in Washington, D. C., has been done by the Cranfords. In addition to this they have engaged extensively in building construction work throughout the eastern part of the United States. During the late war they were engaged largely in constructing highways, docks, railroads, water systems and rifle ranges in the District of Columbia and at Camp A. A. Humphries and Camp Eustis, Virginia. Major Cranford was, in addition to being a member of the Blue Lodge, a member of the Chapter, Commandery, Consistory and Shrine, as are his sons. The Cranfords have what might be termed a Masonic organization, as the following will show: Carroll A. Warthen, Superintendent and Engineer in Charge; Frederick S. Biggs, Master Mechanic and Assistant Superintendent; Frederick F. Schondau, Clerk of the works; E. B. Spencer, Foreman of Carpenters; Geo. W. Zachary, Field Engineer; and a large number of the employees are Masons, as are most of the office force in Washington.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Mr. Frederick Law Olmstead, the Senior Member of Olmstead Brothers, is the son and pupil of Frederick Law Olmstead, Senior (who was the designer of Central Park, New York, and for forty years the leading expert of North America in the designing of parks). Mr. Olmstead was Professor of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University, 1903–1914; Fellow and repeatedly President of the American Society of Landscape Architects; Member and Past President of the American City Planning Institute; Corresponding Member of the American Institute of Architects and of the British Town Planning Institute; Member of the "Park Commission of 1901," which prepared plans in extension and elaboration of the original plans made by Major L'Enfant, in 1790, for the parks and the central groups of public buildings of the City of Washington; twice Member of the National Commission of Fine Arts of the United States; Director in charge of the Town Planning Division of the United States Housing Corporation during the World War; Member of the Council of the American Academy in Rome; Member of the Board of Professional Advisers on City Planning for the Regional Plan of the New York Metropolitan District (embracing a population of over 9,000,000 people).

Some of the notable work designed by Olmstead Brothers includes the Metropolitan Park System of Boston; Riverside Drive, New York City; Jackson Park and the Lake Front developments in Chicago; Audubon Park, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Mr. Carl Rust Parker, who is associated with Olmstead Brothers on this work, received his education in Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and in 1901 entered the office of Olmstead Brothers, where he remained until 1910, when he entered independent practice with an office in Portland, Maine, and later a second office in Springfield, Massachusetts. He has been a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects since 1912, and a Trustee and Treasurer of that organization since 1920. He is also Business Manager of *Landscape Architecture*, the official publication of the American Society of Landscape Architecture and the only technical magazine devoted solely to the landscape profession. Mr. Parker was made a Mason in Yarmouth, Maine, being a member of Casco Lodge and Cumberland Chapter in that town.

William S. Manning, representing the landscape architects and in personal charge of the field work such as the development of the terraces, etc., is an expert in his line. His father was a nurseryman in Massachusetts, where he was born in 1862, and Mr. Manning, who is now a resident of Baltimore, Maryland, literally grew up with shrubs and plants which, in his gentle nature, he treats with paternal sympathy and affection. He has had a wide and valuable experience in landscape decoration and has given to this enterprise the best of which a conscientious and efficient artist is capable.

HON. JAMES H. PRICE

GRAND MASTER JAMES H. PRICE

Most Worshipful James H. Price, Virginia's Grand Master, was born in West Virginia, though he has spent the greater part of his life in the Jurisdiction over whose Masonic destinies he now presides. Having graduated in law from Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, as president of his class in 1909, he was admitted to the bar the same year and is now and has been for a number of years practicing his profession in Richmond, Virginia, where he resides.

Most Worshipful Brother Price has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, and is about to begin his fifth term as a representative of the city of Richmond in the General Assembly of Virginia; he holds the chairmanship of some of the most important committees in the Legislature, being also Chairman of the State Auditing Committee. Some of the most important legislation of the last decade may be directly traced to his efforts.

For several years he held a commission in the State Militia as Captain, and during his residence in Staunton was Adjutant of the First Virginia Regiment.

He is a Past Master of Staunton Lodge No. 13, A. F. & A. M.; Past High Priest of Union Royal Arch Chapter No. 2, and a Past Eminent Commander of Stevenson Commandery No. 8 of Staunton, Virginia; a member and former officer of the Scottish Rite Bodies of Richmond, Virginia, and the Recorder and Imperial Representative of Acca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Richmond. He has served the Grand Lodge of Virginia, A. F. & A. M., as a member of both the Committee on Work and the Jurisprudence Committee, and was elected Grand Junior Deacon in 1917, and at this time is serving his second term as Grand Master of Masons in Virginia. He was Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Virginia in 1919, and at the present time is Grand Treasurer of both the Grand Royal Arch Chapter and the Grand Commandery of Virginia, K. T. He is an honorary member of a number of lodges, among which are Alexandria-Washington and Andrew Jackson, of Alexandria.

As Grand Master of Virginia, Brother Price will be in charge of the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Memorial Temple on November 1, but in keeping with his generous and unselfish nature and because of the long and intimate connection of his Deputy Grand Master, Charles H. Callahan, with the Memorial movement, he has appointed Brother Callahan to perform the actual ceremony.

WILLIAM B. McCHESNEY

WILLIAM B. McCHESNEY

William B. McChesney was born in Augusta County, Virginia, in 1849 When but fourteen years of age he enlisted in the Confederate army and served until the close of the war. After the fall of the Confederacy, he entered what is now known as Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, of which General Lee was then president, and upon the death of General Lee he served as one of the student guard of honor over the body of the renowned Chieftain. He graduated in law but did not practice.

Brother McChesney became a Mason in Rockingham Union Lodge No. 27, at Harrisonburg, Virginia, and later became a member of Staunton Lodge No. 13, at Staunton, Virginia. He is a Past Master of Staunton Lodge and was for many years its Secretary. He is Past High Priest of Union Royal Arch Chapter No. 2, of Staunton, and was its Secretary for many years; he is also Past Eminent Commander, Stevenson Commandery No. 8, K. T., and was at one time its Recorder. He was Grand Master of Masons in Virginia, 1910–11 and 1911–12; Grand High Priest, Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Virginia, 1908–09; Grand Eminent Commander, Grand Commandery of Virginia, 1910–11; and has been President for many years of the Valley Royal Arch School of Instruction. He is also a member of Acca Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. As Grand Master of Virginia he presided at the first two meetings of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, and has attended every meeting since. He enjoys more distinction and merited honors than any living Mason in Virginia.

CHAPTER FIVE

THE TEMPLE AND ITS ENVIRONMENTS

THE SITE of the memorial is in the western suburbs of Alexandria and consists in its entirety of about 35 acres of land, title to which, with the buildings thereon, is vested in The George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, Inc. This valuable property has been acquired at a total cost of fifty-five thousand dollars, most of it having been purchased from the city at a nominal consideration. A conservative estimate places the market value of the Association's land at $350,000.

The temple building faces the east and is approached by seven terraces. The main building is 177 feet 8 inches wide by 195 feet 8 inches long, with a semicircular projection in the rear on a radius of 50 feet, making the length over all of 245 feet 8 inches. The extreme width of the top terrace around the building is 230 feet wide by 300 feet in length and 128 feet above tide-water. The approximate height of the building is 235 feet above the top terrace level, or 363 feet above tide-water. This makes the completed structure higher than the dome of the United States Capitol. The structure rests on a solid mat, which covers the entire area and contains approximately 9,000 cubic yards of concrete and 720 tons of reinforcing steel. The total amount of concrete in the foundation, walls and approaches is 16,000 cubic yards. The building above the foundation walls is to be constructed of New Hampshire Conway pink granite, and the entire cost, including landscape decorations, will be, approximately, $4,000,000.00, which is to be raised by popular subscription among the individual Masons and Masonic bodies of America. The building will contain, when completed, in addition to Memorial Hall, an auditorium with a seating capacity of one thousand to twelve hundred, executive offices, and a replica of old Alexandria-Washington Lodge, which was erected immediately after Washington's death by his contemporaries and in which will be deposited the interesting and invaluable collection of relics and personal effects of General Washington owned by that Lodge. In addition to this there will be an assembly hall, a library, museum and art gallery.

The property secured by the Association is a part of a larger tract once owned by General Washington and is the identical spot selected by Jefferson and Madison and favored by John Adams as the site of the national capitol. For personal reasons Washington opposed the selection. From the elevation upon which the Memorial will stand the observer looks out upon a scene of exquisite beauty. In the northeast, spread out like a gorgeous panorama, is the City of Washington with its stately public buildings, gilded domes and towering spires stretching away over the hills and valleys of the District of Columbia and beyond into Maryland. On the undulating plain between the national capital and the corporate limits of Alexandria are numerous suburban towns of the modern type to embellish this angle of the view. From the foot of the hill upon which the Memorial is being erected down to the river's edge a mile away is old Alexandria, still quaint and provincial, creating a distinct contrast to the contiguous suburban districts. Beyond and to the east, forming a natural background, rise the imposing bluffs of Maryland, and through the intervening valley, from Washington City on the northeast to its bend at Fort Washington on the south, a distance of over ten miles, loiters the historic Potomac around which gather romantic traditions and legends of three centuries.

On the south, the slopes of Temple Hill forming its northern limit, and extending far back into the thickly wooded country to the rear of the Memorial building, is Cameron Valley, named for Thomas the 6th Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron in Scotland. This wide ravine opens a charming inland vista in a westerly direction toward Bull Run battlefield some thirty miles away (see Cameron Valley). To the west of the Memorial, its tower rising above the surrounding trees and only a mile and a half distant, is the Episcopal Theological Seminary, the oldest institution of its kind in America. It is the Alma Mater of Bishop Potter, Phillips Brooks, Bishop Randolph, Randolph McKim, and an army of other faithful servants of the Master who have carried the message and preached the doctrine of the Episcopal Church in every quarter of the globe.

This is the local, the immediate environment—the part that comes within the range of the naked eye; but the story would be incomplete if we failed to refer, in a limited way at least, to other places of interest which girdle the temple a little beyond the range of unaided vision. This was Washington's legal habitat, and all around about are located the homes of his neighbors and other revered landmarks of colonial days with which he was closely associated. Some of these still stand and give an added charm to the community. Within some of these old walls throbbed the first pulse of the American Revolution and under their roofs lived and died great apostles of liberty. Abingdon, Arlington, Mount Eagle, Mount Vernon, Woodlawn, Belvoir, Pohick Church, Gunston Hall, are all within this circle, but let us deal with them separately and in order following the route of the tourist.

ABINGDON, VIRGINIA

ABINGDON

FIVE MILES NORTHEAST of the Memorial Temple and directly in the line of vision with Washington City is Abingdon, home of John Custis. Mrs. Martha Washington had four children by her first husband, Colonel Daniel Park Custis. Two of her children died in early childhood; the other two, John, aged six, and Martha, named for her mother, aged three, were living at the time of her second marriage to Colonel George Washington on June 6, 1759. After a short sojourn at the "White House," Mrs. Custis' home on the Pamunkey River in New Kent County, Virginia, Colonel Washington conducted his bride and her children to Mount Vernon and there, amid the pleasant surroundings of that beautiful seat, these children grew to manhood and womanhood under the watchful eare of their mother and foster father.

Washington, having no children of his own, bestowed his affections upon those of his wife. The girl, always delicate and of a particularly affectionate nature, was the special object of his eare and solicitude. She

beeame, when weather permitted, his constant companion on his daily rides around the farm. Just as Nellie Custis did in the years after the Revolution, "Washington loved children," and the presenee of John and Martha Custis at Mount Vernon gave a zest and warmth to the household whieh youth alone ean supply. The utopian period of Washington's life was from the date of his marriage in 1759 to the beginning of the Revolution. These were years of peaee and domestic felieity, marred only by the sudden death of Martha Custis on June 19, 1773. Just developing into beautiful womanhood though frail and delieate, her attraetive personality and unselfish nature made her a deeided favorite amongst her assoeiates and the idol of her parents.

Washington's grief at the death of his stepdaughter, if we can believe eontemporary reports, was beyond eontrol, even more apparent than that of her own mother. Indeed it was a long time before either of them could find relief from this sad bereavement, whieh was as unexpected as it was afflieting. Mrs. Washington's first husband, Colonel Custis, had left his young widow and their two children "45,000 pounds sterling in money and large land interest," one-third to his wife and the rest to his children, and this legaey had been greatly increased by the judicious investments of Washington, who had become their guardian immediately upon his marriage to their mother. John Custis, the only surviving ehild of Daniel and Martha Custis, upon the death of his sister, inherited her legaey, and this added to his own patrimony, plaeed the young man in independent eircumstanees before he reaehed his majority, and Colonel Washington and his wife had high hopes that the youth, who was away at school, would equip himself for "one of the learned professions."

But young Custis had a will of his own whieh not even Washington could eontrol. He had beeome deeply enamored of Miss Eleanor Calvert, daughter of Benediet Calvert of Mount Airy, Maryland, a lineal deseendant of Lord Baltimore. The only objeetion on the part of their parents to an early marriage was the extreme youth of the eouple. This objeetion was, however, finally removed or, rather, withdrawn, and the wedding took plaee at the home of the bride's parents on February 23, 1774, with Colonel Washington present, but Mrs. Washington, being in mourning for her daughter, did not attend, sending the following letter to the bride as an evidenee of her esteem.

My Dear Nelly: God took from Me a daughter, when June Roses were blooming. He has now given me another daughter, about her Age when Winter winds are blowing, to warm my Heart again. I am as Happy as one so afflicted and so Blest can be. Pray receive my Benediction and a wish that you may long live the Loving wife of my happy son, and a Loving daughter of,

Your affectionate Mother,

M. Washington.

For two years after their marriage young John Custis and his bride made their home at Mount Vernon, after which they established a seat at Abingdon, a beautiful location on the south side of the Potomac nearly opposite the present city of Washington. General Washington had purchased the place for his ward from Gerard Alexander, one of the founders of Alexandria City. The married life of John and Eleanor Custis was all that their most exacting relatives and friends could desire. The house was not very large or imposing, but the location was beautiful, the building stood on an elevation of perhaps a hundred feet above mean tide, and from it at a distance of about half a mile long reaches of the Potomac River came in view. It was convenient for the Washingtons to reach either by land or water, and the General's diary shows that he frequently visited the place even after the death of young Custis. John Custis manifested a decided fondness and considerable talent for public affairs and, in the last years of the War for Independence, was elected to the General Assembly in which he was serving in 1781. During the siege of Yorktown he acted as special aide to Washington and, while performing this duty, contracted a malignant case of camp fever. He was removed from the battlefield to Eltham, the home of his aunt, Mrs. Burwell Bassett, in New Kent County, not far from Yorktown.

Immediately after the surrender of Cornwallis Washington hurried to the bedside of his wife's son, arriving at Eltham on the 5th of November just in time to witness his demise and to comfort the mother and wife of the young man who had arrived several days before. John Custis left four children, all born during the dark days of the Revolution. Elizabeth, born August 22, 1776, married Mr. Thomas Law, whose residence was located in Washington, D. C., and on the site of the present War College; Martha, born December 31, 1777, married Mr. Thomas Peter and lived at Tudor Place, Georgetown, D. C.; Eleanor (Nellie) was born March 21, 1779, and married Mr. Lawrence Lewis (see Woodlawn); George Washington, born at Mount Airy, home of his mother's parents, on April 30, 1781 (see Arlington). The first three of these children were born at Abingdon. Immediately after the death of the father General Washington adopted his two youngest children, Eleanor, aged two years, and George Washington, aged six months.

These children were taken to Mount Vernon and in the absence of Mrs. Washington were placed under the care of Mrs. Lund Washington, the General's faithful manager and relative. Mrs. Eleanor Custis, their mother, married a second husband, Dr. David Stewart, a warm personal friend of Washington whom he afterwards appointed one of the first commissioners of the District of Columbia, and it was this David Stewart who, with Daniel Carroll, established the boundary line and fixed the original metes and bounds of the District of Columbia in 1791–92.

General Washington as guardian for John Custis had purchased Abingdon from Gerard Alexander for his stepson and ward during the Revolution and paid for it in Continental money. After the close of the War for Independence the heirs of Alexander brought suit to set aside the sale, and after years of tedious litigation the court ruled in favor of the plaintiffs. Under the ruling Abingdon went back to the Alexanders. It was again sold to a Mr. Wise, who transferred it to General Alexander Hunter, a descendant of the Alexanders, who willed it to his brother, Major Bushrod Washington Hunter, as trustee for Alexander Hunter, son of Bushrod. Both Alexander Hunter and his father served in the Confederate army, in view of which Abingdon was confiscated by the Federal Government but recovered for young Hunter through the efforts of Hon. James A. Garfield and Judge Black. It again passed out of the Hunter family soon after it was recovered from the Government, and this sale separated it from the Alexanders perhaps for all time.

Although the old house is still standing, it does not present a very attractive appearance. Its broad gravel walks bordered by box bushes, its beautiful terraced lawn and shaded lane leading down to the river, can still be traced, but the sentiment, the romance and culture which made Abingdon famous in the days of the Custises and Hunters are gone, perhaps never to return.

ARLINGTON MANSION

ARLINGTON

ON THE 25th day of December, 1778, John Parke Custis, son of Mrs. Martha Washington, purchased from Gerard Alexander, eleven hundred acres of land for the sum of eleven hundred pounds Virginia curreney. This property, situated near the head of tide-water on the Potomac River directly opposite the present city of Washington, adjoined Mr. Custis' home farm, "Abingdon," on the west.

The western part of this property consists of a high ridge or tableland through which the river, congested by encroaching bluffs, passes out into the low plain about one mile north of the present mansion. Released from the confining hills, this noble tributary of the Chesapeake sweeps through the plain below Arlington in an easterly course, then at a distance of two miles it bends to the south and passes on by Abingdon in its outward flow, creating a diversified natural scene of wonderful beauty which has

been embellished and enriched by the genius of man in the system of parks which border the opposite shore and from which the classic memorial to Lincoln rises in stately grandeur. Serene, beautiful and historic picture it is indeed which meets the eyes of all who look down from the commanding heights of Arlington.

In the division of John Custis' estate the eleven hundred acres of land purchased from Alexander fell to his son, George Washington Parke Custis, the younger of the two children adopted by General Washington. After the death of his grandmother, Mrs. Washington, young Custis divided his time between the home of his sister Nellie and in keeping bachelor's hall in a small house on his estate, until his marriage in 1804 to Miss Mary Lee Fitzhugh, daughter of William Fitzhugh of Chatham, a fine old estate in Stafford County, opposite Fredericksburg, Virginia (still standing).

About two years before his marriage and probably in contemplation of that event, selecting the most conspicuous point on the brow of the high ground referred to as a suitable location, Mr. Custis began the erection of his palatial residence, which he christened "Arlington House," and which has since become the world famous abode of the renowned southern chieftain, Robert E. Lee, and the sacred Valhalla of America.

The life of George Washington Parke Custis, founder of Arlington, the adopted son of George Washington and the grandson of Martha, his wife, was replete with thrilling interest. Reared under the roof of Mount Vernon mansion, he enjoyed not only the salutary advice of his distinguished foster-father, but in addition thereto the superior advantage of the cultured society and companionship of the most distinguished men and women of the country. Educated in the best schools of his day and along the most practical lines, he developed in early life a talent for literature and in later years became noted as an orator of considerable force.

His "Recollections of Washington," written at different periods of his life and published in numerous magazines at the time, was subsequently compiled under the supervision of his daughter, Mrs. Robert E. Lee. While somewhat ornate, this work is intensely interesting and instructive, as it carries the reader into the inner circle of the sanctum at Mount Vernon and vividly portrays the domestic life in the home of Washington.

On January 10, 1799, young Custis, though only nineteen years of age, was appointed by President Adams cornet in the United States Army and afterwards, when the country was threatened with a war with France, was promoted to the position of aide-de-camp to General Cotesworthy Pinkney of South Carolina with the rank of Colonel. Owing to the early settlement of the French difficulty, young Custis was never called into active service but continued the peaceful life of a planter, occasionally contributing to contemporary periodicals his much sought recollections and reviews.

Mr. Custis died on the 10th of October, 1857, after an illness of only four days, and on the 12th, with military honors, his remains were laid by the side of his wife (who had died in 1853) in the quiet groves near the classic home he had reared in early manhood and in which he had spent over half a century in his favorite rural occupations, diversified by an occasional literary production.

By his will bearing date March 20, 1855, he devised the Arlington House estate to his daughter and only surviving child, Mary Ann Randolph Lee, during her natural life, and on her death to his eldest grandson, George Washington Custis Lee, to him and his heirs forever, with the plate and paintings therein.

Robert E. Lee, the famous son of the famous Light Horse Harry of revolutionary fame, and the grandson of the traditional "lowland beauty," Lucy Grimes, was married to Mary Ann Randolph Custis, June 30, 1831, at Arlington House. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Reuel Keith, a professor in the Episcopal Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Virginia, and once pastor of Christ Church in that city, in which sacred edifice Colonel Lee was confirmed in 1853 by the venerable Bishop Meade. The place of his confirmation stood only a few blocks from the old schoolhouse where, in early youth, he had been prepared for West Point by the worthy old Quaker pedagogue, Benjamin Halowell.

It was fitting that the name of Custis should merge into that of the family so closely associated and connected with the name of Washington, and especially gratifying that the great granddaughter of Martha Washington should be joined in wedlock to the noblest scion of this knightly race.

The beginning of the Civil War in 1861 brought serious trouble upon this happy home. General Lee was then a colonel in the United States army with a record of thirty-two years of honorable service, and it was at Arlington that the momentous question of following the Union he loved or the state of his nativity confronted him. It was there also that he made his final decision and there on the twentieth of April, 1861, he wrote that now memorable letter to his old commander, General Scott, as follows:

ARLINGTON, VA., *April 20th*, 1861.

LIEUT.-GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,
Commanding United States Army.

GENERAL: Since my interview with you on the 18th inst., I have felt that I ought not longer retain my commission in the Army. I therefore tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life and all the ability I possess.

During the whole of that time, more than a quarter of a century, I have experienced nothing but kindness from my superiors, and the most cordial friend-

ship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been as much indebted as to yourself for uniform kindness and consideration; and it has always been my ardent desire to merit your approbation. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame will always be dear to me.

Save in defense of my native state, I never desire again to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the continuance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me, most truly yours,

R. E. Lee.

A few days after writing this letter Colonel Lee with his family left Arlington House, never to return as proprietor, if ever in any capacity.

On the 7th of June, 1862, the United States Congress passed an act for the collection of direct taxes in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and for other purposes, and under this act only the owner in person could redeem the property upon which such tax was imposed. The amount levied on the Arlington estate was ninety-two dollars and seven cents. The nature of the law prevented the redemption of the property under the circumstances, and consequently Arlington, on the 11th day of January, 1864, was offered for sale by the Government at public auction in the city of Alexandria and bid in by the Government's commissioners for the sum of twenty-six thousand eight hundred dollars. No portion of the purchase money was ever paid, as it would have been an empty form for the Government to have converted the amount into its own treasury.

On January 22, 1872, Mrs. Mary A. R. Lee began proceedings to recover Arlington estate by a petition to the United States Senate. Mrs. Lee died November, 1873, and her son, General George Washington Custis Lee, under the will of his grandfather, became the sole heir to the property and continued to press the claim, which was subsequently referred to the Court of Claims for adjudication and, after long continued litigation, in October, 1882, the case was finally decided in the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of General Lee, who subsequently received an award of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in full of all demands. Thus terminated the interest and association of the Lees with the Arlington estate.

Arlington has become one of the sacred shrines of America. For half a century the home of the grandson of Martha Washington, it is directly associated and connected with Mount Vernon and the memories that cling to that revered spot, while the name and fame of Robert E. Lee, a legacy to the southland and an honor to the human race, will gather around it and glorify it to the latest posterity. Under its spreading oaks rest, side by side, those who wore the blue and those who wore the grey in that awful period of "blood and iron," symbolizing peace and an united country.

CHRIST CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

CHRIST CHURCH

BEFORE THE REVOLUTION General Washington usually attended Pohick Church in Fairfax County, about seven miles below Mount Vernon, but upon the completion of Christ Church in Alexandria in 1773, he purchased a pew in that house of worship, for which he paid the sum of 36 pounds and 10 shillings, and after that time, when at home, was a regular attendant at this church. In it, in 1853, Robert E. Lee, the great Southern leader, was confirmed in the Episcopal faith by the renowned Rev. William Meade, afterwards Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia. The interior of the church has been changed several times, but the pew of Washington has been restored to its original design, and the pews of both Washington and Lee are marked. The present gallery was erected in 1787, and the steeple was added in 1818. Some of the most eminent divines in Virginia have served as rectors of this parish, among them Bryan, the Eighth Lord Fairfax, David Griffith, William Meade, and

Randolph McKim, and on the vestry register we find, in addition to General Washington, the names of Lord Bryan Fairfax, Ludwell Lee, Edmund I. Lee, Captain William Payne, Colonel Charles Simms, Cassius F. Lee, Colonel John A. Washington and General John Mason. The old edifice is redolent with the spirit of sacred history and tradition, and is beautifully situated in the heart of the city.

GADSBY'S TAVERN OR CITY HOTEL. ALEXANDRIA, VA.

GADSBY'S TAVERN OR THE CITY HOTEL

FEW, IF ANY, public buildings in the country have been the scene of more important historic events than this old hostelry. The smaller of the two buildings shown in the illustration was erected about 1750 and was at first known as the City Tavern. It was occupied by Washington as headquarters while recruiting and drilling his rangers for the Great Meadows campaign in 1754. It was again occupied by him when equipping and recruiting the Virginia contingent for Braddock's campaign in 1755. In this house, on June 28, 1788, was held the first celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution with Washington present and participating. Upon his return to Mount Vernon he wrote the same day to Charles Cotesworthy Pinkney: "Thus the citizens of Alexandria when convened constituted the first public company in America which had the pleasure of pouring a libation to the prosperity of the ten states that had actually adopted the general government. I have just returned from assisting at the entertainment." From the steps of the smaller building

in 1789, he delivered a farewell address to his neighbors when starting for New York to be installed as first President. The larger building was ereeted about 1792.

Gadsby and Davis came into possession in 1795 after which, for a number of years, both buildings were called Gadsby's Inn. In the large building the first public celebration of Washington's birthday was held in 1798 with Washington and his family present, and on February 11, 1799, he recorded: "Went up to Alexandria to the celebration of my birthday. Many maneuvers were performed by the uniformed corps and an elegant ball and supper at night." From the steps of this old hostelry Washington held his last military review and gave his last military order. This order was transmitted to Captain Henry Piercy, commanding the Alexandria Independent Blues, by George Washington Park Custis. Davis, the English traveler, said of Gadsby's in 1804, that it was the best hostelry in Ameriea. Not only has it been the seene of history-making events but in it have been entertained heroes of two continents: Lafayette and Paul Jones met for the first time here, and Madison, Jefferson, Mason and other world famous men were regular visitors. Here Lafayette was entertained by the commonalty in 1824, and here the Washington birthnight balls were held for half a eentury and the ballroom and music gallery are still intaet.

CARLYLE HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

THE CARLYLE HOUSE

GENERAL EDWARD BRADDOCK landed at Hampton, Virginia, February 20, 1755, to begin the French and Indian War. Repairing to Alexandria, the place of rendezvous, he established headquarters in the residence of John Carlyle. In this house, on the 14th day of April following, was held the now historic conference of civilians representing five colonies and consisting of Governor Shirley of Massachusetts, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, and Lieutenant Governors DeLancy of New York, Sharp of Maryland, and Morris of Pennsylvania, General Edward Braddock and Colonel Washington. At this meeting a plan of campaign was agreed upon, and Washington's appointment as Major on Braddock's staff was officially announced.

John Carlyle, in whose house this Council of War was held, was of Scotch descent; born February 6, 1720; emigrated to Virginia, 1740; married Sarah, daughter of William Fairfax of Belvoir; in 1752 he erected the now famous Carlyle House in Alexandria, on the foundations of an old fort; on January 26, 1755, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia appointed Mr. Carlyle

Major and Commissary of the Virginia forces in the Braddock campaign. In 1758 he succeeded his father-in-law, Honorable William Fairfax, as collector of His Majesty's customs on the South Potomac; in the Revolution he espoused the cause of the colonies and was a zealous patriot. His only son, George William, was killed in the battle of Eutaw Springs, South Carolina, September 18, 1781, fighting under "Light Horse" Harry Lee, at the age of only seventeen. It was in this house that the seed of colonial taxation by the English Parliament was planted. During their conference with General Braddock, the five governors referred to above gave it as their unanimous opinion "that a common fund proposed for the prosecution of the French War can never be established in the colonies without the aid of Parliament." They likewise declared that "having found it impracticable to obtain in their respective governments their proportions expected by His Majesty towards defraying the expense of his services in North America, we are unanimously of opinion that it should be proposed to His Majesty's Ministers to find out some method of compelling them to do it, and of assessing the several governments in proportion to their respective abilities, their shares of the whole money already furnished and what it shall be thought proper for them further to furnish towards the general expense of his service."

After the adjournment of the council, General Braddock wrote from the Carlyle House, on April 19, 1755, to Sir Thomas Robinson, one of His Majesty's secretaries of state, as follows: ". . . .you will be sufficiently informed, sir, by the minutes of the Council which I send you, of the impossibility of obtaining from the several colonies the establishment of a general fund agreeable to His Majesty's instructions. . . . I cannot but take the liberty to repeat to you the necessity of laying a tax upon all His Majesty's dominions in America, agreeably to the result of Council, for reimbursing the great sums that must be advanced for the service and interest of the colonies in this important crisis."

This was the first suggestion by British officials in council for taxing the American colonies, a project which ended in their independence.

To recount the full story of all the historic places in Alexandria would require much more space than can be allotted in this work. The old cemeteries which contain the remains of men and women who played an important part in the stirring periods of the past, the homes where these bold patriots lived, the historic public buildings in which meetings of mighty consequence were held and whose halls resounded with clarion appeals for independence in the dark days before the Revolution, are scattered around on nearly every square. The short legends on tablets which mark the spots must serve, for the present at least, to satisfy the curious wanderer, and our narrative must again lead away to the environment of the city which is equally interesting and important.

CAMERON VALLEY

TWO HIGHWAYS lead out of Alexandria which trend to the south. The oldest and most historic of these thoroughfares known in Colonial days as the King's Highway takes a westward course from the city and enters Cameron Valley at the site of the Memorial Temple or Shooter's Hill. Here lived, shortly after the Revolution, on the land now owned by the Memorial Association, Ludwell, the second son of Richard Henry Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Ludwell Lee was an aide-de-camp to Lafayette in the War for American Independence and, as such, became the intimate friend of that noble Frenchman. He was a lawyer by profession and a distinguished member of the Virginia Legislature when that body ranked in dignity and intellectual worth with the Congress of the United States. He presided over the State Senate for a term and was recognized as a man of exceptional promise. Being possessed of an ample fortune but preferring the ease of a private station to the hurly-burly and exactions of public life, he voluntarily retired from both the practice of law and the State Senate and assumed to him the more congenial occupation of a planter.

Mr. Lee's first wife, who was the daughter of Philip Ludwell Lee of famed Stratford House, died during his residence on Shooter's Hill and is buried in the family plot just north of the Memorial. In this family burial place also rest the remains of Annie, wife of Charles Lee, daughter of Richard Henry Lee and sister of Ludwell Lee, who died at her home in Alexandria, September 9, 1804. Charles Lee, the husband of this good and beautiful woman, was a brother of Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee. He was an eminent lawyer and served as Attorney General of the United States under both Washington and John Adams. Succeeding William Bradford in Washington's cabinet, 1795, he continued as a member of the President's official family through the entire administration of John Adams and was afterwards one of the counsel for the defense in the trial of Aaron Burr.

Just across the King's Highway from the temple is Cameron, colonial seat of Charles Broadwater, colleague of Washington in the House of Burgesses. This homestead, like the valley in which it is located, was named for Thomas, the Sixth Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, one of the first trustees of Alexandria and owner of the Culpeper grant (see Belvoir). Cameron is now and has been for a number of years owned and occupied by the Roberts family. The ancestors of these worthy people came to Virginia from New Jersey about 1850 with the colony of Friends who purchased and preserved Woodlawn (see Woodlawn). Cameron Valley reminds one of the legend of Sleepy Hollow, so tranquil are its dreamy shades and woody slopes. Along its bordering hills in ante-bellum days, and even after the War

between the States, were situated some fine old mansions whose owners and occupants were eminently worthy of their stately homes. On the south side, about two miles southwest and in plain view of the Memorial facing down the valley to the broad Potomac in the distance, was Clermont, seat of General John Mason, son of the great patriot of "Gunston Hall." He had owned and lived on Analostan Island, opposite the City of Washington, and also at Georgetown in the District of Columbia, but as old age came on, he moved back to his beloved Virginia, there to spend the evening of his declining years in the midst of his numerous kinsfolk. A daughter of General Mason married Commodore Sidney Smith Lee, a brother of Robert E. Lee, and became the mother of the celebrated cavalry commander, General Fitzhugh Lee, who was born at Clermont, November 19, 1835.

On the north side of the Valley, directly west of the Memorial Temple, and nearly facing Clermont, is Clarens. To this beautiful retreat moved James Murray Mason after the Civil War. This amiable and distinguished gentleman was the son of General John Mason to whom we have just referred. A lawyer by profession, he, in early life, located in Winchester, Virginia, and soon established a lucrative practice, notwithstanding the brilliant array of talent which distinguished the courts throughout the Valley of Virginia at that time. In 1822, when only twenty-four years of age, he married Miss Eliza M. Chew of Philadelphia, a most happy and fortunate union. Increasing years seem to have ripened the devotion of this worthy couple for each other. Eliza Chew was his inspiration and to her he yielded completely the tenderest affection of a guileless heart. Entering public life, he was elected to the General Assembly in 1826 and in 1832 was chosen to represent his district in the National Congress. In 1847 he was elected to the United States Senate, where, among men of super intellect and accomplishments, he rose to the first rank of distinction. He served as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations and was the author of the Fugitive Slave Bill in 1850. When Virginia seceded from the Union he retired to his valley home but was immediately elected a member of the Confederate Congress and took his seat in that body on July 24, 1861. While serving in this capacity, he was selected special commissioner with powers of a minister plenipotentiary to the government of England.

Mr. Mason sailed from Charleston, South Carolina, on the 12th of October, 1861, accompanied by Mr. John Slidell of Louisiana, who had been accredited with the same powers to the government of France. Successfully running the blockade, the envoys landed in Cuba, October 16, where they remained for three weeks. Finally on November 7, the party embarked for England on the British Royal Mail Steamer *The Trent*, in command of Captain Moir and bound for Southampton. On the following

day they were intercepted while passing through the old Bahama channel by the United States ship *San Jacinto,* Captain Wilkes. The Confederate commissioners, with their secretaries, Mr. James E. McFarland of Virginia and Mr. George Eustis of Louisiana, were taken from the British vessel and conveyed as prisoners of war to Fort Warren in the harbor of Boston where they remained until January 1, 1862, when, upon the peremptory demand of the English Government for their release, they were placed on board the British ship *Rinaldo,* Captain Hewitt, and transferred to Bermuda, where they landed on January 9 and the next day sailed for St. Thomas, one of the Bahama group off the coast of Florida. Arriving at St. Thomas on the 14th, they were immediately transferred to the British Royal Mail Steamer *La Plata* and on the same day sailed away for England. Arriving at Southampton on the twenty-ninth of January, they hurried on to London.

The *Trent* or Mason and Slidell incident created great excitement in both this country and in Europe. War between the United States and England was narrowly averted, and the insult to the British flag increased the sympathy for the southern cause not only on the British Isles but throughout all her provinces. Mr. Mason, in referring to the treatment accorded himself and his party while prisoners on the *Trent* and at Fort Warren, paid grateful tribute to the Union officers in charge for their uniform courtesy and respectful consideration. Mr. Mason remained at his post of duty in England until after the close of the war. Being, like his noble ancestor of Gunston Hall, a wholehearted States Rights man, the fall of the Confederacy was a great blow to his proud nature, and he accepted the result with melancholy foreboding for the welfare of his people. He failed to induce the English Government to recognize the Southern Confederacy, which was the great object of his mission, but his dignified, manly conduct, while residing abroad, won for him unstinted praise from the leading statesmen of Europe.

Immediately after Lee's surrender, Mrs. Mason and her daughters made their way to Canada to join that numerous colony of expatriated southerners who had taken refuge in that friendly province. Mr. Mason sailed from England on May 3, 1866, on the ship *Moravian.* He joined his family in Montreal on the 26th of the same month. After spending several years in Canada, he returned with his family to Virginia and on September 24, 1869, took possession of Clarens. His surroundings here were most agreeable. A number of his old associates lived in close proximity. Among these was his brother-in-law, General Samuel Cooper, who, though a northern man by birth, had espoused the southern cause and had become Adjutant General of the Southern Army, the same position he had held in the old Union Army before resigning his commission in 1861, and who lived then at Cameron. Old age was creeping on, the constant worries due to great responsibility and long separation from his wife and children had under-

mined Mr. Mason's strong constitution and, surrounded by his stricken family, he died at Clarens, April 28, 1871. Reared in that old school of strict construction, he entertained a high conception of the duties of a public servant. His fidelity to every trust, however great the personal sacrifice, and the exalted virtue of his private life, makes this descendant a worthy scion of the noble sage and political philosopher of Gunston Hall.

MOUNT EAGLE

ABOUT TWO MILES southwest of Alexandria on that chain of hills which skirts the Potomac River from the head of tide-water at Washington to the stately cliffs of Nomani, some sixty miles below, stood and still stands, though greatly changed in appearance, Mount Eagle, the modest home of Bryan, the Eighth Lord Fairfax. The building fronts northeast and can be plainly seen from the public highway from Alexandria to Mount Vernon or points south. The site commands a beautiful view of the Potomac River and the surrounding country with Alexandria in the immediate foreground and the city of Washington in the distance. This royalist, though trusted friend of Washington, had an ideal country home in complete rapport with his cultured tastes and religious trend of mind.

Bryan, the Eighth Lord Fairfax, was the son of Colonel William and Deborah Fairfax of Belvoir. Born at his father's seat on the Potomac three miles below Mount Vernon in 1736, he was ten years old when young George Washington took up his temporary abode in the Fairfax home.

Brought in daily contact with the studious young surveyor at an age when impressions formed endure through life, their friendship lasted unbroken for over fifty years notwithstanding the wide difference of opinion on the political issues which finally separated the colonies from the Mother Country. Upon the death of Thomas, the Sixth Lord Fairfax, in 1781, the title to the barony went to Robert, a younger brother of Lord Thomas. Robert Fairfax, like his predecessor, died without issue and, being the last in direct line of descent, the barony passed to a collateral line of the Fairfax family and was confirmed by the House of Lords in Bryan Fairfax of Mount Eagle in 1800. The fact that this scion of English nobility preserved the esteem of Washington and his numerous other patriotic neighbors in the community is sufficient proof of his intrinsic worth as a citizen. He did not seek public office but served as a justice of the magisterial court of Fairfax County with such men as George Mason and George Washington, and his picture is one of that honored group which adorns the walls of old Fairfax County Court House. In the later years of his life he was ordained a minister of the Episcopal faith and served as rector of Christ Church in Alexandria and at the Falls Church in Fairfax County in 1790–92.

Mount Eagle was the last private residence visited by Washington, and Bryan Fairfax was the last visitor to Mount Vernon before the General's death. He attended Washington's funeral and, with his son Ferdinando, is numbered amongst the principal mourners. In 1759 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Wilson Cary of Ceelys, Virginia, and had several children, the eldest of whom, Thomas, who lived at Vaucluse, a few miles west of Alexandria, inherited the title and became the Ninth Baron of the Fairfax line. Bryan Fairfax died at Mount Eagle, August 7, 1802, and is buried in Ivy Hill cemetery not far from the Memorial to Washington the Mason. His grave, marked by a simple shaft, is almost in sight of the electric railroad which, year after year, transports venerating thousands to the home and tomb of his boyhood friend.

MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA

MOUNT VERNON

THE STORY of Mount Vernon, while among the most interesting subjects before the American public, has been so completely covered by reliable historians that any effort to add something new or to record the old facts in a more interesting and instructive form would prove a difficult, if not an impossible task, when confined to a mere sketch, as this reference to the famous homestead must of necessity be. Yet, as one of the principal objects of interest environing the memorial to Washington the Mason, we cannot pass it by without at least a brief allusion. The subject is minutely and very correctly treated in Paul Wilstack's "Mount Vernon," Doctor Thomas Nelson Page's "Southern Matron," and in "Washington the Man and the Mason." We will therefore briefly review that part of the subject which relates to its acquisition, redemption and preservation by the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, with just enough of anterior information to connect the subject.

Under General Washington's will his widow held a life estate in Mount Vernon farms, consequently no distribution of this property was made until after her death on May 22, 1802. At that time the household consisted of Major Lawrence Lewis and wife, Nellie (*nee* Custis), their infant daughter, and George Washington Parke Custis. Immediately after the death of Mrs. Washington the estate was divided amongst the several legatees in accordance with the reversionary clause in the General's will, and as a consequence the family was dispersed.

George Washington Parke Curtis married and erected Arlington. Lawrenee Lewis and his wife, Nellie, ereeted and moved to Woodlawn, three miles west of Mount Vernon, and Judge Bushrod Washington, nephew of the General (son of his brother John Augustine), who had inherited the mansion and 4,000 acres of the land eontiguous thereto, eame into his legacy. Judge Washington died on November 26, 1829, and his wife the next day without issue. Upon his death a further distribution of the property was made amongst his several relatives. The mansion and 1,225 aeres adjoining he devised to his nephew, John A. Washington, son of his (Bushrod's) brother Corbin of Jefferson County, now West Virginia. This John A. Washington died June 16, 1832, and bequeathed his entire estate to his wife, Mrs. Jane C. Washington, with power to divide his property amongst his ehildren, or to sell Mount Vernon or any part of it to the Congress of the United States. In eonformity to the provisions of her husband's will Mrs. Jane Washington gave the Mount Vernon bequest to her son, John A., September 18, 1849, and eonfirmed the deed of gift in her will. She died in 1855, and her remains were the last to be interred in the family vault at Mount Vernon. Her son, to whom she first gave and later willed the property, foreseeing the diffieulty of a private individual maintaining the place as it should be, several times offered to dispose of it to the Federal Government, as suggested in his father's will, and at a very low price. Failing in this effort, it was then proposed that the Legislature of Virginia buy and preserve the estate, and on two occasions, first in December, 1853, and again in 1855, Governor Johnson in special messages urged its purehase and eomplete restoration by the Commonwealth. But all these efforts were fruitless.

It was at this critical period when all efforts to enlist the aid of State and Federal Governments to reseue the revered homestead from total ruin had failed that the hand of Providenee provided an instrument and pointed the way. The land of Sumter, of Laurens, of Marion and Pinkney was still the home of sentiment, as it is today, and amongst those of abiding confidence in the Ameriean people and a deep veneration for all that pertained to the founder of our Republic was Ann Pamela Cunningham, an invalid daughter of the "Old South," born in affluence and trained in the best sehools of her native state. When on the very threshhold of womanhood,

MOUNT VERNON AS IT WAS IN 1858

she was strieken with a painful spinal trouble, whieh baffled the skill of the medical profession and in the end proved incurable. As a last resort, to relieve the patient sufferer, her parents resolved to plaee their child under the care of a famous specialist in Philadelphia. On the way up the Potomac River, while passing Mount Vernon, as was the eustom, the steamer's bell began to toll the solemn notice that the vessel was abreast of the home of Washington. Mrs. Cunningham understood its signifieanee and imparted the information to her daughter, informing her also of the sad eondition of affairs at the beloved homestead. Then and there was formed that firm resolve in the mind of Miss Cunningham to save the venerated mansion from total ruin and to eonseerate it as a shrine for the Ameriean people.

From her invalid ehair on the third day of Deeember, 1853, the painraeked sufferer sent out her first appeal reeiting the faets in the ease. This appeal aroused the dormant sympathies of the people. It did more—it awakened the thinking men and women of the eountry to a sense of their patriotie duty, brought Washington Irving, the man of letters, from his retirement to the field of literature again, and Edward Everett, the great ehautauquist, mounted the rostrum to herald the sad story from end to end of

the country. It took years of constant toil, but in the end the object of Miss Cunningham and her co-workers was accomplished. Mt. Vernon was saved.

Mr. Washington had a standing offer of $300,000 for the place from an enterprising company whose purpose was to convert it into a public resort. This proposal did not meet his approval and was, of course, rejected. Through a misunderstanding of the real objects of the Association, Mr. Washington did not at first take kindly to their proposals. But when the real nature of the organization was fully explained he readily approved their plan and later transferred the mansion and 202 acres of land to the Association for the sum of $200,000, or for $100,000 less than he had been previously offered.

On the 19th of March, 1858, an Act incorporating the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association was passed by the General Assembly of Virginia, under which this organization now holds the title to the mansion and about 237 acres of the land surrounding it. If the Association ceases to exist or fails to perform its trust, as provided in the charter, the place reverts to the State of Virginia. The Association obtained formal possession of the property February 22, 1860. The organization is composed entirely of ladies representing every state that took part in the movement inaugurated by Miss Cunningham. These ladies elect from their number a President who is known as Regent; the others are designated Vice-Regents.

The Council meets annually at Mount Vernon in May and usually remains in session about ten days. They receive no compensation other than actual traveling expenses. There have been but four Regents—the founder, Miss Cunningham, who served from 1853 to 1874; Mrs. Lily M. Berghman of Pennsylvania, 1874 to 1891; Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend of New York, who served until 1909, when Miss Harriet E. Comegys of Delaware, the present incumbent, was chosen. During the War between the States the property was under the control of Mr. Upton H. Herbert of Alexandria, Virginia, who was the first superintendent, and Miss S. C. Tracy of New York was secretary of the Association. Mr. Herbert relinquished his position in 1869 and, as a happy sequence, married Miss Tracy in 1870. After Mr. Herbert's resignation Miss Cunningham assumed personal charge of the premises and continued in this capacity without compensation until 1872, when her health completely failed. Colonel J. M. Hollingsworth was then made resident secretary and superintendent and served until the 15th day of July, 1885, when Mr. Harrison H. Dodge was elected and still fills the important post with Mr. James Young as his assistant. For nearly fifty years the writer has lived within a few miles of this famous homestead and can, from personal observation, testify to the indefatigable and faithful services of those in charge of the premises. This, above all considerations, is what the American people want and, under the circumstances, is all they have a right to demand.

The principal actors in the historic drama, whose climax and thrilling finale was the purchase and restoration of Mount Vernon as a legacy for the American people, have long since passed away, and the names of some of them are fast sinking beneath the gathering shadows of the past. Is this the proper reward for their noble service? Their graves should be kept green by loving hands, and loyal pens should revive their memories and keep them forever fresh in the minds of all true lovers of American freedom as illustrious examples of incomparable perseverence and heroic devotion to patriotic principle.

Miss Cunningham died at her ancestral home at Laurens, South Carolina, May 1, 1875, in the 59th year of her age, and at her own request her remains were carried to Columbia, South Carolina, and laid to rest in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church of that city. Our illustrations show the condition in which the Association found the mansion in 1858 and as it is today under the watchful care and ever vigilant guardians of its present owners. Few, indeed, of the thousands who annually wend their way to this venerated shrine and delight in its broad vistas and beautiful surroundings ever hear of the struggle it cost in mental anguish and ceaseless toil to raise the money to bring it back from its former state. But as a precious part of the history of our land and an eloquent testimonial of the exalted worth of American womanhood it should be written on tablets in our nation's home and taught in the schools by American preceptors that unborn generations of liberty loving children may bless the name of Ann Pamela Cunningham and those who shared her labor, her anxiety, her disappointments and her success.

WOODLAWN, VIRGINIA

WOODLAWN

GENERAL WASHINGTON, in his will, divided his Mount Vernon farms into three parts. The mansion and 4,000 aeres of land adjaeent thereto he willed to his nephew, Judge Bushrod Washington, son of his brother, John Augustine Washington. The seetion east of Hunting Creek, eontaining 2,000 aeres, more or less, he bequeathed to his nephews, George Fayette and Lawrenee Augustine Washington, sons of George A. Washington and Fannie Bassett, who was Mrs. Washington's nieee. That portion lying west of the road running from the grist mill to the erossing at Little Hunting Creek (see illustrated map), eontaining about 2,000 aeres, he willed to his nephew, Lawrenee Lewis, and wife Nellie.

The southwestern seetion of the traets, inherited by Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, is an elevated plain eommanding a beautiful prospeet of the Potomae River

and the surrounding country. This highland General Washington selected as a suitable location for the future home of his adopted daughter, and in compliance with his wish or suggestion, which is contained in a letter written just before his death, Lawrence Lewis, about 1804, erected on the site selected by the General one of the most imposing residences in Northern Virginia. To this elegant home, which they named Woodlawn, the favored nephew and petted ward of Washington moved after the death of Mrs. Washington and the dissolution of her family at Mount Vernon.

Tradition informs us that the stately structure was designed by the General during the last year of his life, and, while we have been unable to substantiate this time-honored rumor, it is not improbable that such was the case in view of the facts stated above, and that the Lewises were among the principal residuary legatees in the wills of both the General and his wife. Woodlawn is situated about three miles inland from Mount Vernon on the public highway from Alexandria to Richmond and is a much more pretentious and imposing structure than the Mount Vernon mansion. It was occupied by the Lewises about forty-two years, or from 1804 until 1846, and there can be little doubt that the beautiful Nellie, as mistress of this splendid manor, maintained her reputation as a social leader and charming hostess.

After the death of her husband in 1839 Mrs. Lewis moved to Audley, an estate of the Major near Berryville in Clarke County, Virginia, leaving her son, Lorenzo Lewis, in charge of the premises. Abandoned by its owner, the once beautiful farm, the most desirable part of the Mount Vernon estate, presented a sad and desolate appearance. Woodlawn, the stately home of the foster child of Washington, the grandchild of his wife, like Mount Vernon, was yielding to the ruthless grind of time and the constant war of the elements. But, as in the case of Mount Vernon, the kindly fates had decreed against its total destruction. The ways of Providence are as mysterious in the small things of human life as in the mighty organization of the universe, and the story of the redemption and preservation of Woodlawn Farm and mansion is as interesting in a way, though less romantic, as that of Mount Vernon, to which, with Abingdon and Arlington, it was so closely allied.

One of the early industries of the Atlantic Seaboard, which is fast disappearing, was the construction of wooden vessels for commercial purposes. This business created a constant demand for suitable timber, and every section of the coast was carefully searched for the species of oak required. In 1845 Jacob Troth, P. Hilman Troth and Chalkley Gillingham of New Jersey, with Joseph Gillingham of Philadelphia, organized a company for this purpose and engaged Thomas Wright and Lucas Gillingham to locate and purchase land containing the size and species of timber in demand. These trusted agents landed on the James River and traveled northward

through the entire tide-water section of Virginia without success. Several months were occupied in this fruitless search. Despairing of success, they were about to abandon the project when, nearing the end of their long journey, they came to the virtually abandoned home of the Lewises. There in great quantities was the quality of timber they desired. Woodlawn was for sale, and the reports of the agents led to its purchase. The occupants, Lorenzo Lewis and family, moved out, and Thomas Wright and family took possession of the premises for the company on December 13, 1846.

Not a panel of fence remained on the place, and the once fertile fields were all devoted to a vigorous growth of bushes and briars. Herds of wild hogs, cattle and deer roamed at will and undisturbed over the neglected fields. From that time, 1846, those interested in the company began to arrive with their families, and the laudable work of restoration began. The colony was composed almost exclusively of the Society of Friends or Quakers and proved a veritable boon to the community, where many of their worthy descendants still live. They transformed the neglected waste land into highly cultivated valuable farms, and as a result of their labor the Woodlawn community is today one of the garden spots of old Fairfax County.

The mansion has been entirely restored, as the accompanying illustration shows, and is at present, as it was in the early days of its first occupants, a strikingly beautiful residence. It is now owned by Miss Elizabeth M. Sharpe, who is devoted to her famous home and spares no attention or expense to preserve it in a condition worthy of its founders. The building has been pronounced by a celebrated author one of the most perfect types of the Georgian style of architecture in America. It is but justice to state that during the war with Germany Miss Sharpe, with a broad and patriotic spirit, kept open house for the officers and men of Camp A. A. Humphreys, a nearby military cantonment. All were welcome, and all, I am informed, from the commanding officer to the private in the ranks, were treated alike.

Major Lewis died at Arlington November 30, 1839, and his remains were deposited in the vault at Mount Vernon. His wife died at Audley, her home in the Shenandoah Valley, July 15, 1852. Mrs. Lewis's remains were brought to Mount Vernon and interred by the side of the tomb where rests her distinguished foster parent, her grandmother and her husband. A well-known writer has left us a vivid description (the substance which he received from the grandson of Mrs. Lewis) of the journey from Audley to Mount Vernon with the remains of Mrs. Lewis and the arrival at the beloved home of her childhood and youth after the lonely funeral procession from the distant Shenandoah.

To the watcher from the farmhouse and village that must have been a lonely and mournful funeral procession indeed as it slowly wended its course

down the long Virginia highway from the Shenandoah to the Potomac. The hearse containing the remains of the aged grandmother and a solitary carriage accompanied it with the two surviving grandsons, one of whom was lately living to tell of the impressive circumstances of the event. Late at night their journey was finished, and the coffined form of Nellie was placed in the parlor at Mount Vernon, where more than fifty years before, crowned with bridal wreaths the fairest lady of the land, Washington himself had affectionately given her in marriage and commended her to the protecting care of the one favorite claimant of his choice, and where she had received the congratulations and blessings of so many of her kinfolk and friends.

Many of the citizens of Alexandria and Washington and the surrounding country came to pay their tributes of fond remembrance and regard to Nellie as she lay in state in the mansion and to see the last of earth to earth. Down in the family burial place just by the waters of the river on whose pleasant banks she had passed so many happy days in childhood and youth, her dust is very near to that of her kind and loving guardians.

A marble monument marks her last resting place with the following inscription:

Sacred
to the memory of Eleanor Parke Custis, granddaughter of
Mrs. Washington and adopted daughter
of General George Washington.

Reared under the roof of the Father of his Country, this lady was not more remarkable for the beauty of her person than for the superiority of her mind. She lived to be admired and died to be regretted, July 15, 1852, in the seventy-fourth year of her age. Another handsome monument in the same iron enclosure marks the resting place of her daughter, Eleanor Angela Conrad.

Adjoining Woodlawn on the north is Hayfield, seat of Lund Washington, Washington's faithful and trusted manager and kinsman who guarded and preserved Mount Vernon during the Revolutionary War. General Washington returned home from the War of Independence $15,000 in debt. To liquidate this indebtedness he sold to his manager 365 acres of the western section of Mount Vernon for the above-named sum. The large brick dwelling on Hayfield, which tradition says was erected by General Washington before the Revolution, was burned several years ago, but the solid brick walls remain as a sad reminder of the fidelity of Lund Washington.

On the southeast and adjoining Woodlawn is Belvoir, home of the Fairfaxes, but that is another story.

THOMAS THE 6TH — LORD FAIRFAX

SALLY CARY EAIRFAX

DEBORAH FAIRFAX

BELVOIR

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS after the close of the seventeenth century, the northern portion of Virginia might have been appropriately designated as Fairfax land, so extensive were the possessions and so potent the influenee of these mighty land barons in that seetion of the eolony. With this interest and these people Washington is to be intimately assoeiated through all the years of his eventful eareer. It would be diffieult indeed to write an intelligent synopsis of the life of George Washington without eonnecting him in some way with this powerful family. So elosely arc their lives interwoven, and such was the influenee of this association upon his publie eareer, that it becomes logieally and essentially a part of his biography without whieh the story would be ineomplete. Their aneestors had intermarried in the mother eountry generations before, and their deseendants were destined to do likewise in the new land.

In 1673 Charles II granted his favorites, the Earl of Arlington and Lord Culpeper, onee Governor of Virginia, letters patent to that extensive domain known as the Northern Neek, lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers and extending from the Chesapeake Bay to the headwaters of said rivers. Having purehased the proprietary rights of Arlington in 1683, five years later King James II confirmed the questionable title. Thus, for a nominal consideration and by a single stroke of his kingly pen, this discredited monareh had transferred to his "erony," Culpeper, 5,700,000 aeres of Virginia land, eomprising in its vast area what now constitutes twenty eounties, or one-fifth of the present commonwealth of Virginia.

On the death of Culpeper, the grant deseended to his daughter, Lady Catherine Culpeper Fairfax, who, in turn, bequeathed it to her son, the Right Honorable Thomas, sixth Lord Fairfax, Baron Cameron.

The Virginia agents in charge of this property failed to give satisfaetion to the proprietor. They appear to have been more eoncerned about their own fortunes than the interest of his lordship. To remedy this condition Lord Thomas, in 1734, indueed his first eousin, Colonel William Fairfax, son of his father's brother, Henry, to resign a royal eommission and accept the more luerative one of general superintendent of his lordship's entire interest in the eolony.

Edueated in the best schools of England, William Fairfax enjoyed the additional advantage of praetieal experienee in public life to equip him for the arduous duties of his new situation. He had been a soldier in Queen Anne's War, Chief Justice of the Bahamas, Governor of the Isle of Providence and Colleetor of the Port of Salem, Massaehusetts Bay, acquitting himself throughout with signal ability. His first wife, Sarah Walker,

daughter of Colonel Walker of Nassau, whom he married while in the Bahama Islands, died in 1731. By her he had four children, George William, Thomas, Anne (married Lawrence Washington), and Sarah (married Major John Carlyle of Alexandria). Shortly after the demise of his wife, and in deference to her death-bed request or desire, he married Deborah Clark, widow of Francis Clark and daughter of the Honorable Bartholomew Gedney of Salem. Deborah Clark was a woman of exalted character and extraordinary intelligence, whose unfeigned piety and motherly affection made a deep and wholesome impression, not only on the minds of her own children and the children of her husband by his first wife, but upon the young George Washington as well, who was a frequent and welcome visitor at her house and over whom she seems to have exercised a most salutary influence.

On arriving in Virginia, Colonel Fairfax resided for a short while in Westmoreland County, and there, no doubt, made the acquaintance of the Washington family. Later on he moved to the upper Potomac and established a permanent seat, selecting as a proper site for his residence an eminence overlooking and commanding a fine prospect of the broad and beautiful Potomac River, about three miles below the present Mount Vernon house and separated from that farm by Dogue Creek. Around this old homestead, which he named "Belvoir" (beautiful to see) in honor of his ancestral manor in England, and of which not even a picture remains, gather some of the most interesting events of an intensely interesting and historic epoch. In it Lawrence Washington, the eldest half-brother of George, was married to Anne, daughter of Colonel William Fairfax, July 19, 1743. In it also Major John Carlyle married Sarah, another daughter of Colonel William Fairfax. To it came Lord Thomas, owner of the grant in 1739, on his first visit to Virginia, and again in 1746, when, after disposing of his English estates, he returned to take up his permanent residence in the colony. Here his lordship made the acquaintance and formed a friendship for the boy, George Washington, who from the very first seems to have strangely and irresistibly appealed to the peculiar nobleman.

The circumstances which led up to this meeting are worthy of note. Through the influence of Lawrence Washington, and his father-in-law, William Fairfax, a commission in the British Navy had been obtained for the youthful George. His mother refused to give her consent to the boy going to sea, and the project was abandoned. Lawrence Washington then took his young kinsman to Mount Vernon and installed him in the home of William Fairfax (Belvoir) to pursue his studies in surveying under George William Fairfax, son of the proprietor. The meeting of the famous lord was a sequence of the change and an epoch in the lives of both—England, perhaps, lost a naval hero, but the nation gained a parent, Fairfax a good surveyor, and Washington a loyal friend.

His school days over, Washington on the 11th day of March, 1748, left the hospitable Fairfax home on the Potomac and accompanied by his preceptor, George William Fairfax, journeyed to the Valley of Virginia to enter the service of the Lord Proprietor, but his letters show that even in the wilderness his thoughts constantly reverted to Belvoir and the good friends who resided there. For forty years Belvoir was the seat of one of the most refined and distinguished families in the northern section of Virginia and was noted for its princely hospitality. A man of ample means, genial disposition and unquestionable ability, Colonel William Fairfax soon became an active and prominent factor in the political affairs of the province and, as a member and afterwards president of the Colonial Council, occupied a position of influence and importance second only to the Governor. In addition to this, he was collector of the Royal Customs on the upper Potomac and a vestryman and warden in the parish and trustee of the town of Alexandria, which he helped to organize and continued active in all these duties until the time of his death in 1757.

His son, George William (who was the only companion of young Washington on his first trip to the Valley of Virginia), also became prominent in very early life, succeeding his father in after years in several important public positions. He maintained, by strict and conscientious attention to business, the honorable reputation of his parent for faithful public service. While a member of the House of Burgesses and at the age of only twenty-four, he married Miss Sally Cary, daughter of Wilson Cary of Celes, a celebrated belle of Williamsburg and an heiress in her own right. She became, as most people did who knew him well, an admirer of the manly qualities and unusual attainments of the young surveyor with whom she was now, as a resident of Belvoir, frequently thrown in company, and had ample opportunity to observe the intrinsic worth of his character. It will be remembered that Lawrence Washington was also a member of the House of Burgesses during that period. Thus we have, from the same community and virtually from the same family, three representatives in the Colonial Council.

Just before the Revolutionary war, George William Fairfax, who had inherited from his father the family homestead, accompanied by his wife, visited England with the full intention of returning, but circumstances prevented the consummation of this desire. On their way to the mother country they met the vessels bearing hither the "ill-fated tea," which was to arouse the colonies to bitter resentment and eventually lead to armed resistance. They finally settled in the city of Bath, where both died and were buried, he in 1787 and she in 1811.

On the departure of George Fairfax and his wife for England, General (then Colonel) Washington became the agent for his American estate, but later, as the difficulties with the mother country increased and matters of

great public moment demanded his attention, he resigned the commission, giving as his reason lack of time to devote proper attention to its care.

In August, 1774, by order of the owner, Colonel Washington disposed of the contents of Belvoir House at public auction, and judging from an inventory of the sale, which is still in existence, it must have been luxuriously and elegantly fitted. The purchases made by Washington alone amounted to nearly two hundred pounds sterling, and comprised in after years some of the most valuable furniture of Mount Vernon House, several pieces of which have been restored by the ladies of The Mount Vernon Association to their former place in the mansion.

General Washington, even in his declining years, cherished the fondest recollections of these old associates and wrote to Mrs. George William Fairfax in England the year before he died:

Mt. Vernon, 16th May, 1798.

My Dear Madam:

Five and twenty years have nearly passed away since I have considered myself as the permanent resident of this place, or have been in a situation to indulge myself in a familiar intercourse with friends by letter or otherwise. During this period so many important events have occurred, and such changes in men and things have taken place as the compass of a letter would give you inadequate idea of. None of which events, however, nor all of them together have been able to eradicate from my mind the recollection of those happy moments—the happiest in my life, which I have enjoyed in your company. . . . It is a matter of sore regret, when I cast my eyes toward Belvoir, which I often do, to reflect that the former inhabitants of it, with whom we lived with such harmony and friendship, no longer reside there, and that the ruins can only be viewed as the mementoes of former pleasures.

He was thinking also, it may be, of the days of his youth, when this same good woman, with her husband and her husband's kin, encouraged his laudable ambition, and by their united influence led him to the door of opportunity, and the world knows the rest.

As time heals, so does it destroy, and Belvoir House, with its wide verandas and airy halls, has gone with the happy throngs that gathered round its hearthstone in the long ago. Fire practically consumed the house in the early part of the Revolution, and British battleships in the War of 1812 completed the destruction and leveled its crumbling walls. Scarcely a brick remains to show where this palatial homestead stood, and only the half-filled excavations, now covered with tangled Virginia creeper and interlacing bramble vines, mark the place where once the height of fashion reigned. It is a sad commentary that the good and pious mother, Deborah, and her distinguished and benevolent husband, Colonel William Fairfax, father-in-law of Lawrence Washington and friend and preceptor of the

youthful George, rest forgotten and, until recently, in unmarked graves, in the depths of a lonely forest, close by the neglected site of their stately home which for years was the center of an opulent and cultured association. Mrs. Deborah Fairfax died in 1747, beloved by all who knew her, and ten years later Colonel William, advanced in years and crowned with merited honors, also passed away.

By his second wife, William Fairfax left three children: Bryan, who became Rector of Christ Church in Alexandria, Virginia, and the Eighth Lord of the line, who died at Mount Eagle, Fairfax County, Virginia, in 1802; William Henry, a soldier killed at Quebec in 1759; and Hannah, who married Warner Washington, first cousin of the General.

The Belvoir estate passed out of the Fairfax family nearly a century ago, and is now owned by the Federal Government and occupied as a military post known as Fort A. A. Humphries. Here were quartered during the late war some thirty thousand recruits; the first contingent to arrive at the place was a battalion of young engineers. This writer, then engaged in war work, visited the camp and in a short address explained its history. The simple story aroused the red blood of these whole-hearted Americans. "Where are these graves?" they asked. "Show us the ruins of the old mansion, and we'll clear the rubbish away." From colonel to private, all were interested. This was on Friday night. The Sunday following he met them at the appointed place. It was the soldiers' holiday, and over a hundred of these husky doughboys, all young officers, were waiting with axes, picks, shovels and brier hooks ready for the work of reclamation. They cleared the undergrowth from the burial plot and ruins of the mansion; fenced in the little cemetery, and erected a substantial log enclosure around the graves of Colonel William and Deborah Fairfax. In the center of this enclosure they erected a cross with the legend, "Beneath this Marker Lies the Remains of William and Deborah Fairfax, Friends and Patrons of Geo. Washington. Do Not Trespass."

It was the spirit of the real American—of the Puritan and the Cavalier trailing down from the Revolution—manifest again in the khaki-clad youth's veneration for the dim footprints of the surveyor and the loyal friends who directed his early career, and gave him a chance to win.

Before the work of excavating the ruins was completed the first battalion was transferred to other fields, or assigned to separated posts of duty. Others came and resumed the unfinished task, but the temporary nature of their sojourn prevented its completion, and so they remain a tangled mass of Virginia creeper, of scattered bricks and crumbling mortar.

(Since the above was written the writer has learned that a lineal descendant of William and Deborah Fairfax has purchased a fine monument and will erect it over the long neglected graves of his worthy ancestors.)

WEST VIEW OF GUNSTON HALL

GUNSTON HALL

GUNSTON HALL, home of George Mason, the renowned American patriot, was erected in 1753–1758, and is located about five miles below Mount Vernon in an air line. Here lived, wrought, died, and in the family "plot" nearby lies buried one of the greatest men of a great period. Friend and co-worker with Washington in the cause for independence, he stands second to none in the annals of America as a constructive statesman and aggressive patriot. Of a retiring disposition, he shunned, rather than sought, public life. He lived quietly the simple life of an "old time planter," wedded to rural pursuits and domestic affairs, and yet he avoided no responsibility which he considered the duty of a good citizen to perform. Elected a vestryman of Truro Parish in 1749, he served continuously in this capacity for thirty-five years (until 1784), part of the time (eleven years) with George Washington as an associate. He was a member of the Town Council, or Board of Trustees, of Alexandria from 1754 to the incorporation of the city in 1789. He was first elected to the House of Burgesses in 1759, but it was not to his liking, and he refused to stand for re-election. When the disturbing period of the Revolution came he voluntarily stepped forth from seclusion. Firm in his conviction as to what constituted the rights of the Colonies,

he boldly declared his position long before the active struggle for independence began, and when there was no longer hope for reconciliation he wrote: "If I can only live to see the American Union firmly fixed and free government established in our western world, and can leave to my children but a crust of bread and liberty, I shall die satisfied and say with the Psalmist, 'Lord, now lettest thou, thy servant, depart in peace.'" And in the revolution he wrote: "I will risk the last penny of my fortune and the last drop of my blood upon the issue."

Washington's selection by the National Congress to command the continental forces left a vacancy in the Fairfax County delegation in the General Assembly of Virginia. Mason had already attracted attention as early as 1773. The public mind was in a state of great agitation, which was being constantly fomented by the radical conduct of England in her dealings with the colonies. Public meetings of protest were being held in various localities, and among these was the meeting of the freeholders of Fairfax County in Alexandria on July 18, 1774. Washington presided and Mason prepared the resolutions of protest, consisting of twenty-six clauses. These resolves constitute, according to Spark's, "the ablest exposition of the points at issue between Great Britain and the Colonies to be found among the public documents of that period." The publication of the Fairfax County resolves throughout the colony pointed Mason out as the logical successor of General Washington in Virginia's legislative body. Public sentiment forced him to accept the appointment, and he took his seat in the Convention of Delegates which had superseded the House of Burgesses on July 17, 1774.

From this date really begins Mason's public career. He was appointed on every important committee and made chairman of several, three times declining a seat in the National Congress when such men as Jefferson, Richard Henry Lee, Peyton Randolph, Benjamin Harrison, George Wythe and Thomas Nelson, Jr., would have been his colleagues. Notwithstanding the important part taken by Mason in this convention, his real service to the country as a constructive statesman did not begin until the next year, 1776. On May 6, 1776, just six weeks after the evacuation of Boston, this convention assembled in Williamsburg. It was the fifth and last of the emergency assemblies by which the province had been governed since Dunmore dissolved the burgesses in 1774. From that time (1776) constitutional government took its rightful place. A resolution declaring the colony a free and independent state, prepared by Edmund Pendleton and offered in the convention by Thomas Nelson, Jr., was unanimously adopted. Whatever might be the action of Congress, Virginia had made the final decision. She was to be an independent commonwealth.

On the 15th a Committee of Twenty-eight was appointed to prepare a declaration of rights and constitution for the new republic and, notwith-

EAST VIEW OF GUNSTON HALL

standing that it consisted of the best men in the colony, twenty-two of whom were lawyers, and that it included Edmund Randolph, James Madison, Patrick Henry, John Blair and others of this type, Mason, the farmer from Fairfax, was selected to draw both instruments, and did it. Just nine days after his appointment on the committee, on the 27th of May (1776), the declaration was reported from the special committee. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole Convention and, after careful consideration, was finally adopted on the 15th of June. On the 29th of the same month, five days before the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the new constitution was also adopted. Thus was established the first independent, constitutional government in the history of mankind, where, under God, the will of the people is the absolute and indisputable power that governs.

There had been other forms of so-called republics in the administration of which restricted participation had been nominally accorded, or rather limited suffrage granted, usually as a peace offering to stifle public clamor. But even this nominal voice had been invariably subjected to the arbitrary whims of some artful and ambitious schemer or, what was infinitely worse, some self-constituted autocrat, animated solely by sordid and selfish motives; but there, in an old-fashioned village on the frontier of western civilization, from the healthy and untrammeled genius of rural pedagogues and planters

had sprung into life a system of constitutional rule where the will of the people, voiced by their votes, was sovereign and supreme. And it will continue, under the wise provisions of its basic law, until debased manhood shall forfeit this inestimable birthright by corrupt political practices and moral turpitude.

An eminent historian says:

> The Bill of Rights may be called not only the Magna Charta of Virginia, but of America. It first announced the great principles upon which the Americans meant to rest in the approaching struggle and, after a century of republican freedom, there is nothing to add to this great protest in favor of the rights of man.

It is truly the most remarkable paper of the epoch and was the foundation of the great American assertion of right. Jefferson went to it for the phrases and expressions of the Declaration, and it remains the original chart by which free governments must steer their course in all coming time. The writer lays down the fundamental principle that "all men are free and independent and have certain inherent rights of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot by any compact deprive or divest their posterity," and these rights are named. "All power," says he, "is vested in and consequently derived from the people," and "magistrates are their trustees and servants and are at all times amenable to them." He deals with religion in the spirit of the liberator. "Religion," he says, "is the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience." Lastly, he says, "the blessing of liberty can only be preserved by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles."

In 1785, at the instance of Washington as President of the "Potomac Company," a commercial enterprise in which both he and Mason were interested, a joint commission was appointed by the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia to settle the boundary line between these states and to regulate and establish a uniformity of duties on imports, commerce and currency. This led to the Annapolis Convention, in September, 1786, to which Mason was chosen a delegate but failed to attend. The Annapolis Convention led to the Philadelphia Convention of May 24, 1787, which framed the Federal Constitution. In this convention Mason again distinguished himself, but in the end refused to sign the completed instrument, claiming that it impaired the rights of the states and also because a clause prohibiting the slave trade was stricken out by compromise between New England and some of the Southern States. In this convention Mason strongly urged an executive council consisting of three men instead of the one president as at

present. This plan, he claimed, would not only divide the burdens and responsibilities of the exeeutives but would provide a system by whieh a majority would rule in deciding all vital questions. Under his plan it would also give representation, in the Exeeutive Counеil, to eaeh political faction as well as to different sections of the eountry. In the Virginia Convention he, with Patrick Henry, vigorously opposed ratifieation of the instrument upon these grounds.

Mason served in the General Assembly from 1775 to 1781; then withdrawing for several years, he returned again in 1786–87 and 1788, when he permanently retired from public life. Refusing appointment as one of the two first senators in the Congress of the United States from Virginia, he returned to Gunston Hall, where he died on the 7th of Oetober, 1792, in the sixty-seventh year of his life.

The following extraet from Mason's will is an index to his eharaeter: "I reeommend it to my sons from my own experienee in life to prefer the happiness of independenee and a private station to the troubles and vexations of publie business, but if either their own inelinations or the necessity of the times should engage them in publie affairs, I eharge them on a father's blessing never to let the motives of private interest or ambition induee them to betray, nor the terrors of poverty and disgraee, nor the fear of danger of death, deter them from asserting the liberty of their eountry and endeavoring to transmit to their posterity those saered rights to whieh themselves were born." In elosing a letter to his son George, then in Franee, dated June 3, 1781, he writes, "God bless you, my dear ehild, and grant that we may again meet in your native eountry as freemen, otherwise that we never see eaeh other more, is the prayer of Your affeetionate father."

Mason left a large estate eonsisting of some 25,000 aeres of land, a large number of slaves and mueh personal property, whieh he divided prineipally among his ehildren. Just prior to the Civil War Gunston was sold to two brothers, William and John Merrill, for the timber interest. After the war it was purehased from William Merrill by Colonel Edward Daniles, a Union veteran, who sold it to Mr. Joseph Speet. Mr. Speet transferred it to Messrs. Paul and Vaughn Kester, the authors and playwrights, who sold it to Mr. Louis Hertle of Chicago, the present owner. The Merrills abused the plaee, but the other owners appreeiated and preserved it. It remained, however, for the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Hertle, to eompletely restore it. Sparing no expense, these generous owners have, with unfeigned reverenee, not only restored the mansion along the lines of its original design but have also reprodueed the flower gardens, walks and outbuildings and have been largely instrumental in eleaning and enelosing the cemetery with a substantial brick wall. Thus we find Gunston today, as shown in the pieture, as it was in the days of its builder and first proprietor, through the publie spirit of this adopted son and daughter of Virginia.

POHICK CHURCH (SOUTH AND WEST VIEW)

POHICK CHURCH

WASHINGTON was a vestryman at different times in two parishes, Fairfax and Truro, in which were located four churches. The parochial church of Fairfax Parish was located in Alexandria, seven miles distant on the north, while that of Truro (Pohick) was an equal distance on the opposite side of his residence.

Of the latter church his father had been a member of the vestry, as had been his old-time friend, William Fairfax. On October 25, 1762, he also was elected a member of this body which was then, and continued to be for at least two decades, comprised of some of the most influential and distinguished citizens of the Commonwealth. We find among this rural and then (1762) obscure vestry not only the future military chieftain in the great struggle for American independence, but those to whom that chieftain frequently turned in after years for counsel and support.

The original church building in Truro, in which Washington's father and brother had worshipped, was falling into decay and unfit for public uses when he became a member of the vestry; besides, it was located near the southern boundary of the parish, and by no means in the center of the

parochial population. The rapidly increasing membership necessitated the enlargement of the old or the erection of a new and more spacious building to meet the demands of the congregation. The question of convenient location seems to have aroused considerable contention and debate, a part of the vestry contending for the original site, while Colonel Washington and his faction desired a more central location. To settle this dispute Washington made a careful survey of the surrounding country, and from the data and plates he submitted the vestry formed its conclusion and wisely selected a beautiful site on an elevated ridge at Pohick.

Gunston Hall, the home of George Mason, the great patriot, was five miles south of Mount Vernon in an air line, but two estuaries of the Potomac —Dogue and Pohick Creeks—intervened, to circumvent which by land made the distance nearly three times as great. The location of the new church, therefore, being near the headwaters of Pohick, and seven miles from Mount Vernon, was an almost equal distance from Gunston Hall, and there this substantial and classical structure stands today, a voiceless messenger from the past, and in its exquisite simplicity a fitting monument to the vestry and more particularly to Colonel George Mason of Gunston, and Colonel George Washington of Mount Vernon, who were the acknowledged leaders in the movement to secure its erection.

During the eleven years of Washington's service as a member of the Truro vestry there were held thirty-one meetings of that body, and we find him recorded present at twenty-three. His absence from the other eight are accounted for in his diary as follows: Once he was sick in bed, twice he was in attendance at the General Assembly, and at the time of the remaining five not in the county. The regularity of his attendance at the meetings of the vestry and the progress of church work throughout the parish during his incumbency form a striking testimonial of the religious zeal and activity of him and his associates. He was on the Building Committee, according to Lossing, who saw them draw the plans and personally superintend the building of the new church at Pohick, the contract for the erection of which was awarded to Daniel French at a meeting of the vestry on April 7, 1769, to be completed on September 1, 1772. The cost of construction is given in the instrument at 877 pounds Virginia currency, which was equal to $3.33 a pound. The agreement was signed by Colonels George Washington, George Mason, George William Fairfax, Daniel McCarty and Captain Edward Payne. Daniel French died before the completion of the building, and Colonel George Mason, administrator of his estate, took charge and finished it according to contract.

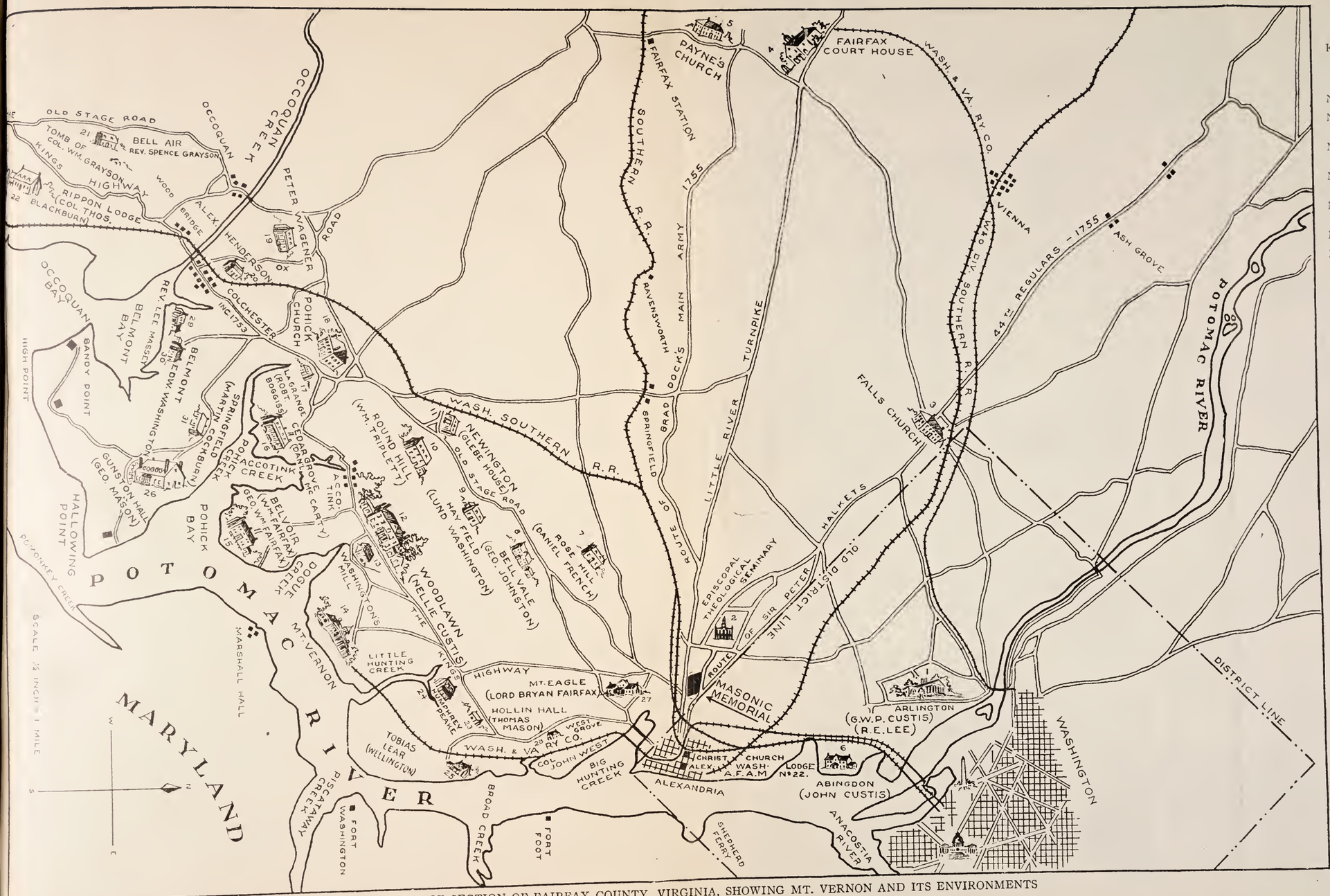
Few, if any, church organizations in America can boast of a more representative body of men than served at different periods on the vestry of old Truro, or, as generally referred to, "Old Pohick." In addition to Colonel Washington and Colonel Mason, two of the foremost men of the

POHICK CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA, VA. (NORTH AND WEST VIEW)

Revolution, eleven of them served at various times in the House of Burgesses, and two of them, Colonels William and George William Fairfax, were members of the King's Council of Virginia. In addition to this Judge George Johnson, who as Burgess from Fairfax moved the adoption of Henry's resolution on the Stamp Act, served as attorney for the parish until his death in 1765. He was succeeded in the position by Colonel William Grayson, who was aide-de-camp to Washington in the Revolution, member of the Continental Congress, and with Richard Henry Lee one of the two first senators from Virginia in the Congress of the United States.

Washington's diary shows his regular attendance with his family at Pohick from the time of his marriage in 1759 until just before the Revolutionary War, whereas, after that period, we find him generally in attendance at Christ Church in Alexandria. He had purchased pews in both churches immediately after their completion, holding numbers 28 and 29 in Pohick, for which he gave £29 10s, and number 5 in Christ Church, for which he paid £36 10s. The revolutionary struggle drew heavily upon the Pohick congregation. Its founders and builders were scattered. Many of their fortunes were destroyed by the years of cruel struggle, and for decades it looked as though these sacred walls, reared by the fostering hands and

munificence of Washington and his neighbors, were doomed to utter ruin. The church was a refuge for man and beast during the Civil War, and suffered wanton pillage at the hands of sacrilegious vandals; its doors and windows were torn away, its pulpit sacked and burned, its pews destroyed, and even its floors pulled up and pilfered; but generous hearts have restored it to its former state, and every Sabbath morning can be seen gathered around its chancel, as in the long ago, the sturdy yeomanry of the countryside, men and women bearing the name of its founders, direct descendants of the manorial lords who built and consecrated it to its noble purpose.



ILLUSTRATED MAP OF SECTION OF FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA, SHOWING MT. VERNON AND ITS ENVIRONMENTS

Key to Illustrated Map

Key to illustrated map which shows location of the homes of Washington's neighbors and brother vestrymen in Truro Parish, as well as the location of important places in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, giving old colonial roads.

No. 1. Arlington House—Home of G. W. P. Custis and Robert E. Lee.

No. 2. Episcopal Theological Seminary—Alma Mater of Rev. Phillips Brooks, Bishops Randolph, Potter and others.

No. 3. Falls Church—George Washington and George William Fairfax on Building Committee.

No. 4. Fairfax Court House—In the Clerk's Office of which Washington's Will is kept.

No. 5. Payne's Church—Erected by the vestrymen of Truro Parish, George Washington and George Mason on Building Committee.

No. 6. Abingdon—Mrs. Washington's son, John Custis.

No. 7. Rose Hill—Daniel French, member of Truro Vestry with Washington. Builder of Pohick Church.

No. 8. Bell Vale—George Johnston, Attorney for Truro Parish, who, as a member of the House of Burgesses, moved the adoption of Patrick Henry's resolution on the Stamp Act.

No. 9. Hayfield—Lund Washington, vestryman in Truro and custodian of Mount Vernon during the Revolution.

No. 10. Round Hill—William Triplett, vestryman in Truro Parish with Washington.

No. 11. Newington—Truro Parish Glebe House, but never used as such.

No. 12. Woodlawn Mansion—Lawrence Lewis and wife, Nellie (nee Custis.)

No. 13. Washington's Mill—Last place visited by the General before death.

No. 14. Mount Vernon—Home of Washington.

No. 15. Belvoir—William and George William Fairfax, vestrymen in Truro, the latter with Washington.

No. 16. Cedar Grove—Daniel McCarty, vestryman in Truro with Washington.

No. 17. LaGrange—Robert Boggess, vestryman in Truro with Washington.

No. 18. Pohick Church—Erected by plans drawn by Washington, who, with George Mason, George William Fairfax and others, formed Building Committee.

No. 19. Major Peter Wagner—Comrade in arms in Braddock's Campaign and member of Truro Vestry with Washington.

No. 20. Alexander Henderson—On committee to settle boundary line between Maryland and Virginia; member of Truro Vestry with Washington.

No. 21. Bell Air—Tomb of Colonel William Grayson, aide-de-camp to General Washington; one of the first Senators from Virginia and Attorney for Truro Parish.

No. 22. Rippon Lodge—Colonel Thomas Blackburn, whose daughter, Anne, married Judge Bushrod Washington.

No. 23. Hollin Hall—Thomas Mason, son of Colonel George of Gunston; compatriot of Washington.

No. 24. Humphrey Peake—Washington's nearest neighbor.

No. 25. Washington—Tobias Lear, Washington's secretary.

No. 26. Gunston Hall—Colonel George Mason.

No. 27. Mount Eagle—Rev. Bryan, Eighth Lord Fairfax; where Washington paid his last social call.

No. 28. West Grove—Colonel John West, vestryman in Truro.

No. 29. Reverend Lee Massey, Washington's revered pastor.

No. 30. Belmont—Edward Washington, vestryman in Truro, cousin of the General.

No. 31. Springfield—Martin Cockburn, vestryman in Truro.

George Washington

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